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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Lets Dollar Find Level

Washington Halts Price Drop

Moscow Sentences Engineers

Britain Lays Soviet Embargo

Insurance Funds Seek Safety

Paul Revere Rides Once More

THE United States, technically, leaves the gold standard. This occurs when the Washington Administration announces that the dollar will be permitted to seek its own levels on world exchanges and no longer be upheld against the running fire from abroad. President Roosevelt tells the press conference that no more exporting of gold will be allowed, except such as is earmarked for foreign governments or is necessary to maintain commercial balances. The American position in the coming parleys is altered. The United States now joins the other nations on a nearer equal basis and all will climb back upon solid ground together—The immediate anticipated effect is that long-hoped-for rise in prices.

¶ The Administration's action is regarded as a first step in inflation. Just as prices appeared certain to continue falling with the dollar pegged to gold, they are now certain to take the opposite direction. There will be more money in general use, more industrial activity, and a reversing of the things behind the long drying-up process. The President and his advisers act only after full deliberation. They have many plans which will be brought into play with the turn of events—But everything that is being done is for the purpose of helping the country out of an economic morass.

¶ Soviet Russia sentences MacDonald and Thornton, British engineers, to two and three years for sabotage, and Britain prepares to lay an embargo on Russian goods if the penalties are upheld. Of the four other Britons Moscow acquits one and orders three banished from Russia for five years. Ten of the Russian co-defendants are given sentences up to 10 years. MacDonald and Thornton appeal for clemency to the Soviet central executive committee. King George V signs a proclamation placing a complete embargo on 80 per cent of the British imports from Russia on April 26 provided the two men are not released—A tense world watches the struggle between two determined nations.

¶ China believes Japan, whose troops have moved south of the Lwan River, is about to take over the territory in which Peiping and Tientsin are located. The Japanese Embassy at Peiping says the puppet state of Manchoukuo has opened a bureau in Tientsin from which "pro-Manchoukuo Chinese generals," assisted by Japanese airplanes, are being urged to capture the area for an "independent state" to be included in Manchoukuo. A new question looms above the other questions in invaded China—Is there any part of it which will escape the enveloping clutches of Japan?

¶ The Bank of England makes a record purchase of £4,468,121 of gold. Most is new gold from the booming mines of South Africa. Its purchase prevents the gold from going to France, obviating a French demand for pounds with which to pay for it. Even so, sterling rises 4½ cents. London hears a fall in dollar sterling exchange has been engineered in New York to place Prime Minister MacDonald in the dilemma of having to commit Britain to return to the gold standard or to face repercussions of dollar collapse—But Britain believes what is really taking place is healthy adjustment between world currency and world commodity values.

¶ William A. Law, Philadelphia life insurance president, sees a new theory of savings and investments emerging. Developed by the large insurance companies, this theory is based upon security of principal and certainty of yield, rather than upon hope of quick appreciation in the value of principal. The American people, who drew from American life insurance companies $4,000,000,000 in 1932, $3,000,000,000 of it being paid to living policy holders, are seen as going on with their savings through insurance institutions—And the companies will find safer if less lucrative forms of investment than before.

¶ Boston sees a lantern burn again in the belfry of Old North Church. From Charlestown Paul Revere gallops away once more on the mad ride to Lexington. Not only the countryside, but the nation takes notice. Patriots' Day moves millions to romantic or to noble thoughts. There is more than history in the anniversary, more than a recalling of the Battle of Lexington and the momentous things that followed. Intuition tells the average American that he too lives upon the brink of new and revolutionary events. He hears the hoofbeats of the messenger's horse—The messenger is galloping, galloping, through quiet highways of men's hearts.

Gold Slug in Tire Finds Lost Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

WHEN Mr. Joe Wilson, contractor of Kalgoorlie, picked up a 2 dwt. gold slug worth 15s. in the tire of his automobile recently, it proved to be only the beginning of his new acquisitions.

As news of the discovery filtered through the world, there came to him a letter from Lowell, Mass., containing a clipping from the local paper of a story of the finding of the slug. The letter, says the Perth Daily News, was addressed to Mr. J. Wilson, Kalgoorlie, or Perth, Australia, but it found him. It had been sent by a woman of Lowell who wished to know if he were related to three uncles of her father's who 40 years ago emigrated to the gold diggings in Australia when her father left Britain for America. From subsequent particulars the link in the relationship appears to have been established.

Historical Events Of 1775 Reënacted In Greater Boston

Patriots' Day Is Observed With Parades, Exercises and Ride of Paul Revere

Patriots' Day in Boston was celebrated appropriately today with parades, patriotic exercises, speeches by city and state officials, band concerts and athletic competitions, as features of the 158th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord.

The central element of the 1933 commemoration took place in somewhat modernized manner. On lively steeds through congested thoroughfares rode "Paul Revere" and "William Dawes Jr." from Boston to Lexington. At noon they were guests at a reception by citizens of Lexington on the Green. Later in the afternoon, the riders, accompanied by "Dr. Samuel Prescott" sped on to Concord where they were escorted to the Concord Bridge and Park for ceremonies with speaking and music.

In Boston, a group of military organizations opened the Patriots' Day observance by parading to City Hall for the flag raising ceremonies, which were followed by an address by Mayor James M. Curley. Following the presentation of a message to "Paul Revere" on his departure to Lexington, the military parade continued over streets of the North End. At 1 p. m., a band concert was held by the North End Post, American Legion, at North Square.

Parades and other patriotic exercises were also held in Arlington, Medford, Cambridge, Somerville and Concord. At all these cities, committees were on hand to welcome the Patriots' Day riders as they passed en route to Lexington. Besides the customary programs of observance, a series of pictorial commemorative cachets have been prepared for the benefit of collectors of these items. The cachet bears a separate design for each of the cities and towns and a symbolic one denoting "Peace."

Britain Demands Release for Men Jailed in Russia

Embargo on Soviet Trade Over Sabotage Cases Involves Millions

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19—More than £30,000,000 worth of trade depends on the reply of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union to the appeal for clemency addressed to it today by L. C. Thornton and William H. MacDonald, the two Metropolitan-Vickers Company engineers sentenced to three and two years, respectively, for alleged plotting against the Soviet Government.

Three other British engineers—Allan Monkhouse, John Cushny and C. H. Nordwall—have been ordered out of Russia, and Albert W. Gregory has been acquitted in connection with the same charges.

A complete embargo on 80 per cent of Russia's imports would become effective in Britain April 26 under a proclamation signed by the King this morning provided the two men are not released.

Under Soviet law an appeal must be lodged immediately and reply must be given within 36 hours.

Many Articles Affected

Articles embraced in the embargo include butter, wheat, barley, oats, maize, poultry, raw cotton, petroleum, oils, wood, timber, plywood and builders' woodwork. Under the act of Parliament authorizing the King to declare an embargo, the Board of Trade has power to issue licenses to import any of these articles, but, it is authoritatively stated, this power is to be used "very sparingly."

Last year Russia sent nearly £8,000,000 worth of timber to Britain and a contract signed recently with leading timber importers pledged the latter to buy an equally large amount this year. By far the largest proportion of timber used by the building trade in this country comes from Russia and it is anticipated that considerable dislocation is bound to result if the embargo has to be enforced. A similar state of affairs exists in regard to petroleum.

The Russian Oil Products Company, Ltd., a British company under control of the Soviet Government, and one of the principal retailers of petrol to British motorists, imported £1,500,000 worth of petroleum products last year. Its British employees number several hundreds. All will lose their jobs unless the embargo is lifted.

Copy Sent to Moscow

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. I. M. Maisky, called the Foreign Office today and obtained a copy of the embargo proclamation to forward to his government. Meanwhile members of the official Russian trade delegation lost their diplomatic immunity as the result of lapsing of the trade agreement between the two countries April 17. This renders them liable to arrest, but only if they commit a legal offense.

While not only the trade but the diplomatic relations of the two countries are thus seriously strained, it is still hoped that matters will be straightened out. The British Government has officially stated that the sole object of the embargo is to pro-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Liquor Shackled in Toronto By Real Effort of Control

Canadian 'City of Churches' Upholds Reputation of Orderly Community—Taverns and Cafés Prohibited—Buyers Must Have Permits

Canada's Liquor Control—*Third of Five Articles*

By WHITING WILLIAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In the station of Toronto, unlike Montreal, I found nobody drunk—not even an American tourist. But, as at Montreal, my first day brought many assurances from white-collared friends that the Ontario Plan was, on the whole, a gratifying success. As at Montreal, these informants were sure they hadn't seen any drunks on the street in a long, long time. Much more than at Montreal, they felt certain that big-scale bootlegging had been virtually wiped out. As at Montreal, they were convinced that "blind pigs were hard to find, harder to enter, and still harder to leave, except in a police car. As at Montreal, the sun set with the American inquirer almost persuaded.

But, remembering the persuasion Montreal daylight had brought and Montreal nightlight had destroyed, I continued to "keep my fingers crossed."

They almost grew into that position before I left Toronto! For the first and the second and the other nights and days brought only a very small amount of that disillusionment which in Montreal arrived before the close of even my first 18 hours.

I did find a couple of blind pigs dispensing beer. I did see two or three drunken persons—but only under exceptional circumstances. I did witness the sentencing of several "drunks" in court. And I did see the examination of two or three others suspected of possessing illegal alcohol. But as compared with Montreal, all this was so far beneath the surface, so far from general recognition and acceptance—it had to be so diligently sought out—that even my evenings gave me more than a little respect for Toronto's reputation as a city distinguished for its orderly and law-abiding citizenry.

For one thing the plan permits nothing in the way of a Montreal tavern, a Montreal café, or even a Vancouver beer parlor. You buy beer and wine—a minimum order of a half-dozen quart bottles of beer, at about 24 cents each—in a govern-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Flood Condition Of New England Rivers Abating

Drop Reported in Vermont Areas and but Slight Rise Elsewhere

New England was relieved of the fear of floods today as rivers generally began to recede.

A drop of .4 of a foot is reported by the Associated Press, at Bellows Falls, Vt., where the crest passed early today. At White River Junction, Vt., the water has been receding slowly since early yesterday afternoon and the crisis in that vicinity has passed.

Although at Turner's Falls, Mass., the river was still rising, the flow was reported by the Turner's Falls Power Company to be 110,000 cubic feet a second, compared with 170,000 feet at the height of the record flood of November, 1927.

The crest of high water may be expected to reach Springfield between midnight and 2 a. m. tomorrow, but no danger is expected. The water mark there this morning was 11.90 above an arbitrary zero, compared with 14.75 feet in the 1927 flood.

At Hadley, there was some concern, as the Connecticut was rising 1½ inches an hour. The rise, however, is expected to stop before the danger mark is reached.

Police in the Merrimack River valley were patrolling districts along the river, ready to warn home owners of any sudden rise, and squads of State Police were sent out along the Connecticut in the western part of the State. The State Police radio broadcasting truck was sent to Northampton, and Gov. Joseph B. Ely ordered the Commissioners of Public Works and Public Safety to keep a close watch on developments.

Although the weather bureau reported occasional light showers over most of New England today and tomorrow, the heavy rains are believed over and the rivers slowly backing up to normal. Railroads in the affected area reported better conditions today and many trains were able to resume their schedules. Tracks under water yesterday were high and dry today.

Mill and power dams were holding the brunt of the force of the pounding waters and hourly the tension waned as the waters fell. The greatest concern for the moment appears to be on the Connecticut in western Massachusetts and in the Merrimack River Valley in the vicinity of Lowell and Lawrence. The crest of high water on these two rivers may not be reached before tonight or early tomorrow.

Japan's Bombers Attack Wide Area, Threaten Peiping

Heavy Offensive Against North China Expected Soon to Follow

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, April 19 — A spokesman of the Japanese legation today admitted that Manchoukuo had established a bureau in Tientsin, and the bureau had issued a proclamation urging pro-Manchoukuo Chinese generals to launch an offensive against Peiping and Tientsin, alleging that the "anti-Manchoukuo movement in North China was threatening the existence of the new state."

This admission combined with increasing Japanese aerial activity southward of the Lwan River was considered by independent observers as evidence that the Japanese plans have altered and that North China may be included in Manchoukuo.

Japanese planes bombarded in a wide arc, including Tangshan, 45 miles southward of the Lwan River, headquarters of the British Kailan mining administration, and Tungchow, 12 miles eastward of Peiping, headquarters of the American Presbyterian mission, whose property was not damaged.

While the Japanese military have issued no statement altering their previous assurances that North China would not be included in the operation, their actions during the past week indicate the possibility of a general offensive against the North China armies, which are admittedly unable to prevent occupation of the entire territory northward of the Yellow River if the Japanese attack determinedly.

Lwanchow Bombed

TIENTSIN, China, April 19 (AP)—Japanese bombing planes and artillery were reported attacking Lwanchow, largest city between Chinwangtao and Tientsin in the north China coast area, today.

The Chinese military headquarters for operations in that region is located there. While Chinese defenses were being thrown up to the southwest, the fall of Lwanchow would considerably facilitate a Japanese advance in Tientsin, the international commercial center with one of the largest American colonies in China.

Pawson Wins B.A.A. Marathon In Record Time

Lowers Miles' Mark by 2m. 71-5s.; Komonen Is Second; Wilding Third

By the Associated Press

Leslie S. Pawson, young Pawtucket (R. I.) runner, today won the thirty-seventh annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon.

Pawson came galloping home with a smile on his face in 2h. 31m. 1 3/5s., breaking the record set by Johnny Miles of Nova Scotia in 1929. Miles's time was 2h. 33m. 8 4-5s.

The Rhode Islander was far ahead of the field and was greeted by close to 15,000 fans at the finish line. He was crowned with a laurel wreath by the Grecian Tradition Society and also was given a bronze medal.

Pawson is one of the younger group of Marathoners. He has won several road races in this vicinity since the season opened, and was considered a prerace favorite.

Not only did Pawson's time better that of Miles for the race, but it also bettered the Olympic record of 2h. 32m. 35 4-5s. set by Hannes Kolehminen at Antwerp in 1920.

Dave Komonen of the Monarch A. C. of Toronto was second. Paul de Bruyn, last year's winner of the race, was forced to quit near the finish and was brought to the clubhouse in an automobile. Dick Wilding of Toronto was third.

Komonen is Second

Komonen, who placed second, finished in 2h. 36m. 27 2-5s. Wilding's time was 2.38 3-5.

Harold Webster of Hamilton, Ont., was fourth in 2h. 38m. 31 3-5s. Willie Kyronen of the Finnish-American A. C. of New York plodded home fifth. His time was 2h. 39m. 50s. "Whitey" Michelsen, another veteran racer, came in sixth. His time was 2h. 40m. 27s.

Walter Hornby of Hamilton, Ont., who had led a good part of the race, came in seventh. His time was 2h. 41m. 32 2-5s.

Clarence De Mar, the veteran of many races and the winner of seven of the B. A. A.'s runs, came in strong and just nosed Johnny DeGloria of Albany, N. Y., out of eighth place.

De Mar's time was 2h. 43m. 18 3-5s. and DeGloria's 2h. 43m. 20s. DeGloria had been in the van all the way until Coolidge Corner was reached, and his absence from the leading group led to reports that he had dropped out.

The crack of a pistol on the stroke of 12 noon sent 222 runners off their

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Germans Recognize Value of Establishing Foreign Relationships

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 19—Germany is carefully weighing important matters of foreign policy. Not only have anti-German incidents in Poland evoked concern, but the development of relationships with England is being closely scanned.

Certain sections are protesting foreign interference in Germany's internal affairs. Simultaneously they are showing their concern regarding foreign opinion concerning Germany.

Some press comments indicate that England may have "an incomplete understanding of Germany and the national revolution." But they point out that English support is necessary for treaty revision.

Today the Frankfurter Zeitung reproduces the warning given by the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, at Breslau a month ago that the German people will follow up their internal political victory by a foreign political victory, adding "so hot as the hearts of the people and the fatherland can be inflamed, so coolly must the possibilities of the foreign political situation be treated."

U. S. Goes Off Gold By Roosevelt Ban On Foreign Export

President Declares Cessation of All Licenses To Ship Yellow Metal Abroad To Support Dollar

Expected to Strengthen Position Of America at London Conference

Governors of Reserve Banks Meet With Secretary Woodin to Discuss Means of Halting Deflation —Markets Surge Upward on News

The battle of gold goes on!

The United States today went off the gold standard by the Roosevelt ban on all licenses for export of the yellow metal to support the dollar abroad.

This is the first step in the President's plan for inflation and return of prosperity.

Britain has added to its gold stock by huge purchases and has lent Denmark £1,000,000 to build a bridge for which British engineers hold the contract.

Governors of the 12 Reserve Banks met with Secretary of the Treasury Woodin to discuss steps to stem further deflation.

The news of the ban on gold payments was followed by surging prices on both the stock and commodity markets.

Whether the dollar will be left to meet its natural level with deflated world currencies, or whether it will be pegged at an intermediary point, remains to be seen.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19 — The United States today went off the gold standard, in a crucial decision which will permit the dollar to seek its own level on the world's exchanges, and is expected to effect the long-sought improvement of commodity prices in this country.

This was the announcement by President Roosevelt that no more licenses would be issued for export of gold to support the dollar in foreign exchanges.

President Roosevelt announced this as the "next step" in his program for recovery. With the dollar freed from the depressing effect of gold prices, and an end put to the task of Sisyphus which was involved in keeping American currency on a gold standard under a running fire from abroad, the Administration leaders look for quick and marked improvement at home.

The dollar, critically shaken by impacts of foreign short selling in the last few days, will find its natural level on world bourses, without artificial support from the American Treasury and its Federal Reserve System. Although this momentous decision was taken last Saturday, it goes into effect only now.

The step radically changes the American position in the negotiations which will begin in two more days with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier. Hitherto the United States has urged Great Britain and other governments which have left gold to stabilize their currencies, if not to return fully to gold itself, as the most important step in restoring world commerce.

Now America plunges into the same pool from which it has been trying to extricate the other swimmers, and, according to the quickly altered strategy, the entire band will seek to climb back upon solid ground together.

Sees World Helped

As President Roosevelt frankly confessed today, the action should enhance the necessity of all nations in the world getting back to some form of a gold basis. Thus he interprets the departure from gold as a constructive step.

While prices in the United States are confidently expected to improve, prices in other countries are counted on to feel in lesser measure the same effects. And with the world's largest market and largest supplier of many basic commodities now departing from gold, the ill effects and continuous detriments of unstable currency will be much more poignantly felt in every financial capital.

As an illustration of how he hopes commodity prices in the United States will be raised, President Roosevelt today cited all such products as are quoted on a gold basis; cotton for instance. With the dollar pegged to gold, the price of cotton has constantly declined. Released from this basis, the dollar would presumably slip: if it dropped 10 points, the price of cotton would have gone up relatively by 10 points.

But more important is the release from the continued drain on a gold currency. This strain under which the dollar had been laboring had constantly narrowed the currency basis in the United States, and as less money was available, as natural deflation continued, prices could only sink. In the opinion of President Roosevelt and his advisers, the breaking point beyond which this process could not continue without catastrophe had almost been reached. So they decided to cut loose from the strain, probably recognizing clearly that there were many dangers involved in so doing.

First Step to Inflation

Today's announced decision is of course only the first step toward what is generally called inflation—toward increasing commodity prices, more money in general use, brisker industrial activity, and all the opposite effects from the drying-up process which has been going on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Stocks Advance With Currencies And Commodities

Wave of Buying Sweeps Foreign and Domestic Exchanges

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Foreign currencies shot up spectacularly in terms of American dollars today, with the British pound sterling quoted more than 30 cents above yesterday's prices.

Stock and commodity prices swept up in New York and Chicago.

Sterling was quoted as high as $3.81 up more than 30 cents from yesterday's final price, and the highest since April of 1931.

Gold currencies were particularly strong. The Dutch guilder was quoted as high as 42.75 cents, up 1.75 cents, compared to gold parity of 40.20 cents.

The French franc touched 4.32 cents, up .29 of a cent, compared to gold parity of 3.91¾ cents. The Swiss franc rose 1.30 cents to 21 cents, or 1.70 above gold parity.

The Canadian dollar rose to 85 cents, up ⅝ of a cent, then slipped back to 84¾.

Trading in the New York Stock Exchange proceeded at a pace that promised a 5,000,000-share day for the first time in many months.

Cotton soared about $2.50 a bale here, while silver, rubber, cocoa and several lesser staples rallied sharply.

Equally spectacular was the precipitate drop in dollar exchange against foreign money, reflecting the gold embargo and the inference that the American dollar was to be allowed to find its own level in world markets.

United States Steel common surged up nearly $4 to just under $38, a new high for the year, while the preferred jumped $4.25 to above $71. American Smelting gained $6.75 to $27, U. S. Smelting $8 to $40.50, International Silver $2.50 to $25, Homestake Mining $11 to $198, J. I. Case $4 to $53, Westinghouse $3.62 to $30.75, Allied Chemical $5.75 to $88, American Can about $4 to $67.50, Corn Products $4.75 to $64.50, Anaconda Copper $1.75 to $9.75 and American Telephone $2 to $90.

Four-Day Atlantic Crossings By Sea or Seven Hours by Air Are Expected 20 Years Hence

All Aboard, America—*Fifteenth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How shall we cross the Atlantic in 1953?

"By superliner in three days!" says the proponent of palatial ocean steamships.

"By flying boat, in half the time!" exclaims American transportation's air-minded optimist.

"In something not very different from the comfortable, moderate-sized ships that now ply between New York and Southampton in from seven to eight days. What more could a man want in the way of accommodation, speed and economy?" asks the conservative Yankee whose liking for an ocean voyage is the only thing that prevents him from always keeping both feet on the ground.

In the terms of the ocean navigator, let us work up the mean of these three observations. The answer is, "Four days!"

All this is simply dead reckoning. The future is clouded by the unknown. To forecast the course of ocean transportation over the next 20 years is a matter of speculation, which means—the sky's the limit!

But is the sky the limit—the sky which transportation more and more utilizes for roaring arteries of commerce?

Already men are compelled to heed the words of Prof. Auguste Piccard, whose dreams of travel put transportation at a new height—the isothermal regions of subfreezing next-to-nothingness which physicists call the stratosphere.

Landing at New York early this year from an Atlantic liner which took eight days in the crossing, the Swiss savant said simply: "A few years hence stratoplanes will cover the same distance in seven hours." And people laughed, as he expected they would. Just as they laughed years ago when he predicted that a person in New York one day would be able to converse with a person in Paris. Chatting across the Atlantic with his wife in Brussels, it was Professor Piccard's turn to chuckle as he recalled that early lecture-tour prophecy.

Marine engineering has already proved the possibility of a three-day crossing of the Atlantic by steamship. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh blazed the trail for those who foresee a useful 36-hour airway to Europe. But the average person has not yet been able to visualize transportation in hermetically sealed conveyances by the up-and-over route which only Pro-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Lexington and Concord Made the Goal Of Annual Pilgrimage of Saunterers

In former days it was deemed a privilege as well as a duty at least once in a lifetime to make a pilgrimage to Canterbury, Carcasonne or Concord. In present times, despite rapid conveyance and more leisure and a desire like Chaucer's folk "to goon on pilgrimages," the actual joys of travel are experienced all too little.

But today a group of students from the Massachusetts School of Art left Cambridge for a pilgrimage to Lexington and Concord under the direction of Prof. Walter W. Jamison.

The Saunterers, as they call themselves, have for 11 years celebrated Patriots' Day by spending it in Lexington and Concord. The possible enjoyment of history, literature, architecture, sculpture, topography of the countryside requires really more than one day. Seeing Lexington and Concord afoot means at least 15 miles of sauntering—the Massachusetts School of Art students accept Thoreau's advice to those who would go hiking and feel that the only way to visit this beautiful historic country is afoot in the pilgrim way à la Sainte Terre.

But sauntering 15 or more miles, with book and map and lunch and occasionally in "shoures sote of Aprille," demands an expenditure of time and energy that the Saunterers learned could be put to better advantage. Accordingly in recent years a bus has been engaged for transportation so that the students, by limiting travel afoot to five or six miles, have time to observe the design of colonial silver, pewter, furniture, costumes; to enjoy the books with which Emerson lived; to pause long enough in the Old Orchard House to learn how the Alcott daughters excelled in literature, sculpture, and dramatics; and to relive the past in the Old Manse, the Wayside, and the School of Philosophy. Lovers of Emerson poetry, especially such poems as "Each and All," know that the historic and natural beauties of Concord carry a deeper meaning for those who know them in their intimate setting.

A holiday is good, but a holiday devoted to a leisurely pilgrimage makes a memorable day still more memorable.

Two Leading Cities Of China Threatened

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INVASION GROWS

Arrows on Map Indicate Two Points at Which Invading Manchu-Japanese Are Advancing Toward Peiping and Tientsin, Tungchow (12 Miles From Peiping) and Tangshan Having Been Bombed. Shaded Section Shows Part of China Proper Already Held by Invaders.

Famous Lightship to Leave Moorings To Go in Search of Sunken Treasure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Things are stirring this spring on board old 68, Government lightship which has been the Fire Island outpost for 32 years.

Her days of riding at anchor, never an inch nearer the horizon for all her pitching and tossing, are at an end. She is to be sent down the roadstead to hunt treasure off the Delaware Capes where the British sloop of war, De Braake, went down 100 years ago. With her going, the vigil light off Fire Island will gleam through the nights from two tall masts of one of those new-fangled recruits to the service—electrified and all that, but not an inch more a lightship—and another siren will sound the warning.

It is a fine prospect for a seaworthy old vessel that has been held to her post for nearly two score years by chains that would keep a Leviathan still. Since 1897, when she came down from the Bath, Maine, shipyard, No. 68 has been fixed as the first sign of approaching port after passing Nantucket lightship. All the while she has seen the passing of passenger and tramp, schooner, freighter and tug, bound for the open seas to fill the proper destiny of ships.

Now at last she is going herself as a ship should, and not as Fire Island lightship either. When the new painting is done, instead of a number, the name Captain Drew—master of the De Braake—will gleam along her sides under the salvage rigging.

As lightships go, a 32-year watch is just a reasonable length of service, but instead of adventure, as in the case of No. 68, the usual thing that happens after about 30 years is to be brought in nearer the coastal line, turning over to the new lightships the posts that bear the brunt of the oceanic storms.

The present owners of the old beacon ship are the Baltimore Derrick & Salvage Company, and it is for these she will put her bow to the south this spring.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, April 19, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

Features

All Aboard, America 1
Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 4
The Home Forum 7
"Sure dwellings"
[With Spanish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Food ... 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The first editorial recalls Lincoln's contention that God's being with the North was not so important as the North's being with God.

"The Top of the Fashion to You!" is an intimate discussion of styles and prices found in some New York shops. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

When an etching looks like a photograph, we call it good. See the Home Forum page.

Another Guess-O-Jig awaits the puzzlers on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "Canada's Liquor Control" survey shows that the high price of controlled liquor leads to risky substitutes. The article in the "All Aboard, America" series is a look ahead into crossing the Atlantic in 1953.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a selection of the best cartoons of the week.

More Education Urged in Building Up of Character

Dr. Compton for Teaching of Proper Uses of Leisure Time

One of education's most important contributions to character development in the individual should be the teaching of proper uses of leisure, so that it may be a constructive rather than a dissipative influence in our civilization, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said in an address before the Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England, meeting at the Boston City Club today.

"In order to do this," Dr. Compton declared, "we need more schools to give adequate care to the youth of school age. We need to plan our educational processes in such a way as to instill in our pupils a permanent desire for self-education and a knowledge of how to achieve it, and we need to develop a new technique of adult education which will have the interest to attract those who have leisure time and which will have a value sufficient to justify our engaging in it."

Magnitude of Opportunity

The emergency of the present problems in citizenship is matched by the magnitude of the present opportunity, the speaker told the institute, the subject of which is "Character, ot Currency, Is Our National Problem." Dr. Compton pointed out that the basis of this opportunity is to be found in the results of technological improvements in all aspects of the production of the necessities and luxuries of life, running all the way from production of foodstuffs, clothing and houses, to the production of automobiles, radios and motion pictures.

Another important need in our education is the development of the habit of looking for facts and fundamentals, and "training ourselves in the habit of making decisions in accordance with the facts rather than in accordance with hunches, preconceived ideas, prejudices, or a general policy of blind optimism as to results," Dr. Compton asserted.

"It is this type of accurate and impersonal approach," he said, "which has made possible the extraordinary development of science and engineering. It should be realized that these subjects constitute an important part of any liberal education and that from the practical point of view these basic features of scientific and engineering education should be extended as far as possible into other fields."

Chacter development by education has a twofold significance, Dr. Compton continued. It is of course, he said, significant for the proper development, effectiveness and happiness of the individuals, which would be true also under any type of government. In a democracy, however, "the entire success of government by the people and for the people depends jointly upon the intelligence and character of the masses of the population, and it is this feature which makes our system of universal education so essential a part of our democracy."

Education for intelligence and character is far more important for the country than business prosperity, international relations such as debts and finance, or industrial relations such as hours of labor and condition of employment, he declared. One of the great problems before society is that of developing in group and international relationship something of the same attitude of condemnation of selfishness, and support of mutual coöperation that have so long been emphasized as the distinguishing marks of fine character in individuals.

Another problem, Dr. Compton went on, is that of developing a spirit of coöperation between individuals, industrial and political groups and nations. Perhaps the strongest factor which forces us to coöperate if we are to survive is the increasing interdependence of all classes of people wherever they may be located. When such a condition exists, there is no possibility of making progress, he said, except through coöperation. To do this effectively will require a very considerable injection of a new spirit into economic, social and political relationships, he brought out.

"Problems such as these I have mentioned can only be solved by intelligent study and intelligent acts based on the results of this study," Dr. Compton concluded. "These things can only take place if the masses of the population are educated intellectually to understand the significance of these problems and their solution and are at the same time educated in character so as to support measures which are for the ultimate good of the larger group. It is therefore necessary to develop an intelligent, broad-minded and essentially unselfish attitude, and this I take it is the basic problem of education."

Enlightened Thinking

Mr. Arthur R. Wellington, New England representative, National Recreation Association, spoke on "Character Building and Adult Recreation." He told of how continued unemployment has finally developed enlightened and constructive thinking and how city and state officials and citizens have begun to realize that character building is inseparably associated with morale, that idleness begets hopelessness, that people drifting upon the tide of despair soon become liabilities to themselves, their families and their communities.

"Food, shelter and clothing," Mr. Wellington went on, "are essential but without a constructive and wholesome use of the increasing free time, of what real value is it to sustain life. It is not during the hours of sleeping, eating or working that the danger of moral breakdown occurs. Morale and character or their opposites develop in proportion to the constructive or destructive use of spare time. The same basic need to stimulate wholesome mental and physical activities exists during normal times as at present. However, during this emergency, it is possible to bring it all forcibly to the attention of those who can do something about it.

"The education of ourselves and of our national, state and community officials to the vital importance of character building and a right use of leisure is, after all, the real job. When we realize that a well-conducted community center, extracurricular courses in music, dramatics or the various arts, the playing of basketball, the making of a hat or the reading of a good book are necessities, not luxuries, then we may make a real contribution toward a better civilization."

Mr. R. K. Atkinson, educational director, Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., described the character-developing youth agencies throughout the country and the part they are playing in teaching boys and girls how to use properly their spare time. He named the Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Junior Achievement, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations as organizations making a definite contribution to growth in character among those who participate in their activities.

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in telling the institute of the contribution of government to the character development of its citizens, said that it is the moral force that it exerts through example and through confidence inspired in itself by its actions with regard to the individual. The moral force, he said, that any government can exercise over its citizens depends upon the feeling in the minds of its citizens that their Government is carrying on for their benefit and not for the benefit of someone else.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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WILLIAM L. JONES, Mgr.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with light showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; fresh northeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably rain tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Thursday; little change in temperature.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly rain on south coast; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably with rain Thursday and on coast tonight; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast or east winds strong over south portion, probably reaching gale force at times; overcast weather tonight and Thursday, with rain and probably fog over south and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	64	Montreal	44	48
Bismarck	48	76	Nantucket	42	56
Boston	39	53	New Orleans	56	78
Buffalo	44	50	New York	48	66
Calgary	13	48	Norfolk, Va.	60	78
Charleston	68	76	North Platte	52	78
Chicago	44	48	Philadelphia	50	74
Cincinnati	46	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	42	58
Denver	48	74	Pittsburgh	52	62
Eastport, Me.	36	46	Portland, Me.	40	48
Hatteras	66	68	Raleigh	60	74
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	48	60
7 p.m. April 18	72		St. Paul	48	58
Helena, Mont.	32	50	Salt Lake City	32	58
Huron, S. D.	50	76	San Francisco	46	58
Jacksonville	74	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	64
Kansas City	54	72	Seattle	42	52
Key West	78	82	Tampa	56	80
Los Angeles	48	58	Washington	52	78
Memphis	66	76	Wichita, Kan.	60	82
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	40	66

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 19.
B—Maximum April 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:26 p. m., Thursday 7:48 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:59 p. m.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Massachusetts

Ayer: Unitarian Church, Washington Street, 3 p. m., April 23.

Pawson Wins B. A. A. Marathon; Clips 2 Minutes From Record

(Continued from Page 1)

mark in Hopkinton. With a brisk, cold wind blowing into their faces and with the sun trying to break through a cloud-laden sky, the pack swung up the highway toward Boston, 26 miles, 385 yards away.

In the crowd were almost all the favorites of other years. There was the 44-year-old school-teacher, Clarence H. De Mar, seven-times winner of the race; old William J. "Bill" Kennedy, the Connecticut bricklayer; Paul de Bruyn, the New York German who won last year; James P. "Jimmy" Henigan, a former winner and a member of the United States Olympic team; Johnny McLeod of Nova Scotia, who was up front and looked like a winner last year until a "charley horse" set him back, and those veteran Finns, Karl Y. Koski and Willie Kyronen, and another famous distance runner, A. R. "Whitey" Michelsen of New York.

Pawson Fights for Lead

Buried in the general rush for a front rank was Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., a general favorite and a winner of most of the road races in this section this season.

The starting mark was moved up 118 yards to allow for a detour of that length that will face the runners in Wellesley, where construction work is being done on the highway. The cold wind had dried up the course with the exception of the detour, where the runners were due to splash about a bit.

The trail led down grade into Ashland, the first checking station. At this point Walter F. Hornby of Hamilton, Ont., was in the lead by 40 yards. Behind him in a group came Bill Steiner of New York, Pawson, Johnny DeGloria of Albany, who was up front last year; Harold Webster of Hamilton, Ont.; Dave Komomen of Toronto; Tony Paskell of Lynn, Mass., and Daniel Heard of Newton, Mass.

The next batch, 20 yards behind the leaders, was headed by Ray Miller of Georgia Tech. De Bruyn followed him and Johnny McLeod was on de Bruyn's tail. De Mar was in a group which followed this second section. The time was 15 minutes.

Runners Going Strong

At the station in South Framingham 5.3 miles from the start, all the runners were going strong and the first six at Ashland had retained their positions. Hornby was only 12 seconds behind the record for that distance. De Bruyn pushed up from tenth to eighth and McLeod was in ninth place. Heard dropped back into thirteenth. De Mar was seventeenth. But his Boston friend, Jimmy Henigan, was way back.

The slight down grade into Natick aided the runners; but the stiff east wind that was blowing into their bodies nullified the advantage. The sun came out as they swung down into Natick but the wind was still cold.

Hornby was still in the van; but he looked almost completely fagged out. His stride was slowing down to a shuffle, although he still had a 100-yard lead on the next man, Pawson. Behind the Pawtucket runner came Jim O'Neill of Milton, who had fought his way past scores to get into the front. Then came Steiner, Komonen, Webster, Paskell, de Bruyn and John Kelley of North Medfield. De Mar had moved up to thirteenth, but the strongest looking man in the field was Kelley.

Few Seconds Behind Record

Hornby's time was 53m. 5 3-8s., only a few seconds behind the record to the Natick station.

De Mar was about 400 yards behind the leader, plodding along with the shuffling stride which has carried him to victory in the event more times than any other man. McLeod was only two paces in front of De Mar after dropping back from ninth place. All the other outstanding performers were straggling along in the rear.

The terrain continued favorable to the runners, being slightly downhill, as they jogged along to Wellesley to receive their annual greeting from the girls of Wellesley College. Each year the girls line the highway to cheer the runners, with the veterans De Mar and Henigan especial favorites.

Despite his appearance, Hornby was still out front as the runners reached Wellesley. His red hair came bobbing along a full minute before his followers, although he still appeared as if he would be unable to hold his lead. His time for the 12.5 miles was 1h. 11m. 55 4-5s., roughly, two minutes behind the record.

DeGloria in Second Place

DeGloria had swung past the others who were leading at Natick and was in second place with Pawson pushing him, and Steiner was on Pawson's heels. The remainder of the leading 20 came in almost squad formation. De Bruyn, Komonen, Webster and Kelley were running shoulder to shoulder and behind them came Paskell, Frank Lalla of the Millrose A. C., of New York, and the Georgian collegiate, Ray Miller.

As the runners swung down the highway toward the checking station in Auburndale, they were conscious of what confronted them after they reached that point. Once they pass the Woodland Hotel in Auburndale, they face the tortuous hills of Newton, which have killed off the hopes of many a youngster and veteran.

The older heads in the pack saved their strength for the long climb of five miles which comes to an end only when Boston College is passed. It was the prospects of this gruelling climb that caused observers to believe that Hornby would not survive to take the final downgrade into Boston and victory. Then, too, it was expected that many of those who were in the rear at Auburndale would be found up toward the van when the checking at Lake Street was done.

De Gloria Takes the Lead

Johnny de Gloria jumped into the lead on the downhill path into Auburndale and had a 70-yard lead on Pawson. De Gloria had come to the front with such a rush that he was less than 1 minute behind the record Pawson had a lead of 75 yards over Hornby and there was almost a quarter-of-a-mile of clear space between the Canadian runner and the next four men. Steiner headed this contingent with Webster, Komonen and de Bruyn following in that order.

At Coolidge Corner, only three miles from the finish, Pawson was still in the van by 300 yards. The second man was Komonen and behind him came Wilding and then Webster. DeGloria, the Albany (N. Y.) runner who had been in the front all the way, was reported to have dropped out.

Events Tonight

Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England: "What should be the contribution of religion to character development in the individual?" discussed by Rabbi Harry Levi, Prof. Hugh Hartshorne and Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 8.

Tufts College: Performance of "Love Among the Spooks," by Pen, Paint and Pretzels, Jackson Gymnasium, 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, Club des Femmes de France, 8.

Massachusetts Association of Master Plumbers: Meeting and dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan—"A Bedtime Story," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.
Hollis—"The Far Off Hills," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Exhibition and sale of doll houses, benefit unemployed draftsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Boston League of Women Voters: Luncheon meeting, talk, "The City Budget in Relation to the Present Demand for Economy," by Mr. Charles J. Fox, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Back Bay Association: Weekly luncheon meeting, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Newton Garden Club: Meeting, home of Mrs. Frank Scofield, 44 Puritan Avenue, 10:30.

Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England: "Concrete proposals for religion's more effective contribution to character building"; meetings, 9, 10:45 and 2; Boston City Club.

Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses: Art and Handicraft exhibition, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 10 to 6, through April 22.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Landscape Paintings, Mr. Williams, 11.

Women's Republican Club: Discussion of "The Aftermath of the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," by Mrs. William H. Brown and Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, 40 Beacon Street, 11.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, talk, "What the Rotary World Expects at Boston," by Mr. Raymond J. Knoeppel, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Woman's Charity Club: Annual breakfast, Hotel Kenmore, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Arts and Crafts exhibit, through May 15, Vacation lecture and nature film, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan—"A Bedtime Story," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45; Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 3; closed on national holidays.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), April 17-24. Be Kind to Animals Week exhibit (Exhibition Room), April 17-30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicraft exhibition, April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection, and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. All exhibitions continue throughout April.

Goldman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street — Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place —Colored facsimiles of fifteenth to seventeenth century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna. Through month of April.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings in oil by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through April 22.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings in black and white and in color, by William Meyerowitz. Through April 24.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margaret, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham. April 18-May 2. Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by Giulio de Blaas.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors by C. Crosby Allen; exhibition of paintings by Luigi Lucioni. April 17-29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent sculpture by Anna Coleman Ladd; pastels by Pamella S. Adams. April 17-29.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

G. O. P. Women Elect

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Mrs. George A. Wyeth of Riverdale, N. Y., was reëlected president of the Women's National Republican Club at its annual meeting yesterday. The club made plans for an intensive campaign this spring by which it hopes to obtain 1000 new members.

Profit From Outlay Called Business Aim

An expenditure in any business should eventually represent a profit, Mr. Chester H. Lang, manager of publicity of the General Electric Company, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler yesterday. He described the effectiveness of proper sales promotion work in industry.

Mr. Everett Smith of Needham, who conducts the radio Nimble Wit program every Sunday afternoon over Station WBZ, entertained with some word-juggling puzzles and wit teasers.

Economies in Boston Advocated by Bureau

Discontinuance of seven city departments and curtailment of several other municipal services in Boston were recommended by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance yesterday.

The Bureau, through its chairman, Mr. Bentley W. Warren, expressed the opinion that a saving of $1,300,000 above that visioned by Mayor Curley could be effected in the city's expenses for 1933. Among the departments which the bureau advocated merging into other agencies were those covering statistics, marketing, registry and institutions.

Supreme Court Judges Take 15 P. C. Cut

Although beyond the scope of legislative authority so far as salary cuts are concerned, the seven justices of the Supreme Court voluntarily took a 15 per cent reduction in their salaries, yesterday, for the rest of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30.

Treasurer Charles F. Hurley has written to the justices thanking them for their action.

The salary of Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg is $15,000, and those of the other justices $14,000. The others are John C. Crosby, Edward P. Pierce, William C. Waitt, Fred T. Field, Charles H. Donahue and Henry T. Lummus.

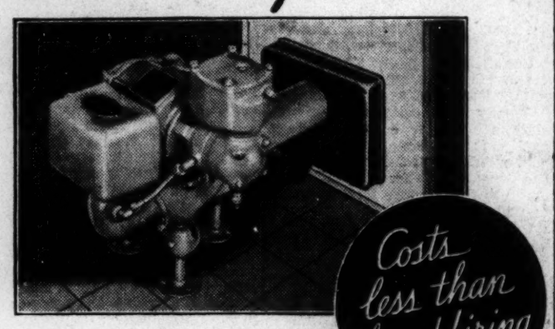
Lindberghs Take Off On Cross-Country Hop

NEWARK, N. J., April 19 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, America's most famous flying couple, began their cross-country flight at 12:04 p. m. today.

They took off from Newark airport in a red high-winged Lockheed-Vega plane of the cabin type belonging to the Transcontinental & Western Air Lines, to which the Colonel is technical adviser. Their first stop was scheduled to be Camden.

The Lindberghs arrived at the airport shortly before noon, driving from the Englewood home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow. The rear seat of their automobile was packed high with luggage, including four suitcases, a number of packages done up in brown paper and several duffel bags similar to those used by sailors.

Firing a furnace actually wastes money now!



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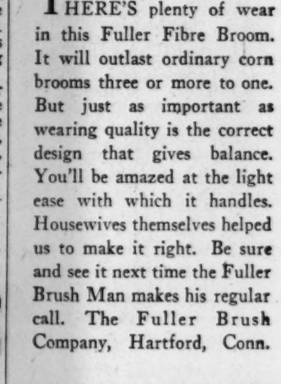

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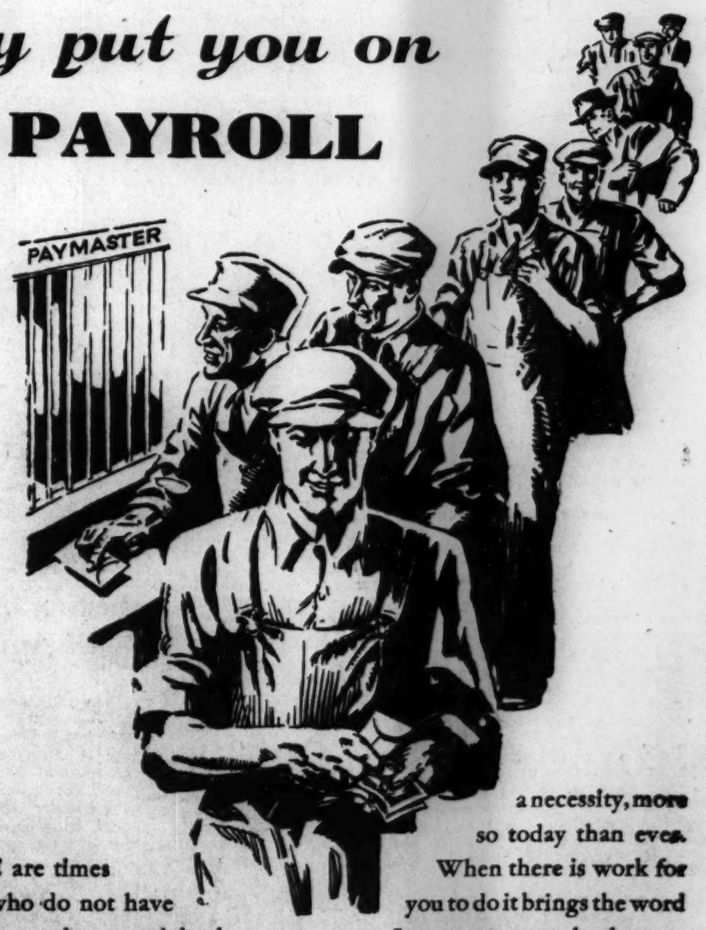

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Cummings Scans Brewery Permits In Jersey Fight

Justice Department Ready to Act If Racketeers Hold Beer Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—The Attorney-General's office was today carefully investigating the New Jersey brewery permit controversy in an effort to clear up charges that licenses had fallen into the hands of racketeers and bootleggers.

Personal action by the Attorney-General was decided upon after an apparent misunderstanding between the commissioner of industrial alcohol, Mr. James M. Doran, and the new director of prohibition, Mr. A. V. Dalrymple, over the incident that had produced a rather delicate situation. When the prohibition director was questioned during a press conference about the licenses he grew angry and ordered the newspaper men out of his office.

He had previously admitted, however, that he had received a visit from Mr. Aaron Sapiro, New Jersey attorney, regarding the brewing licenses. He said Mr. Sapiro complained that one or two breweries were not getting fair treatment and asked that the permits be issued as soon as possible.

Mr. Dalrymple had also indicated during the press conference that he had sought to expedite the issuance of brewing permits where there was reasonable evidence that the applicant had complied with the laws. He said that it was possible some applicants had received licenses in the first rush to whom they should have been denied and that the proper procedure would be to revoke them now.

Mr. Doran has already cited five New Jersey brewing companies to appear before permit supervisors to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked. Of these five, two were the breweries represented by Mr. Sapiro when he appeared here to expedite their licenses.

The Attorney-General's view of the situation was that he "rather suspected that Major Dalrymple, in order to get beer production under way, and get the revenues coming in, recommended that there be no delay in issuing New Jersey permits."

"If this led to issuance of permits to those who should not have had them," Mr. Cummings continued, "appropriate action should be taken."

Mr. Cummings said he had heard Mr. Sapiro had had some part in the question of issuing permits for New Jersey breweries, but he did not know the exact details.

"We are not at the present moment dealing with any violation of the law," Mr. Cummings said. "This issue comes up because some think that permits to certain breweries should not have been issued.

"Certainly permits should not be granted except to those of good reputation. Generally speaking, law violators will not get permits, but it is difficult to lay down a hard and fast law. The decent, law-abiding people of the country want the business of control of beer to be in the hands of decent, responsible people and managed in a way that is free from corruption and graft. The Department of Justice is behind that proposition 100 per cent in every way possible to support that form of regulation.

"As to the New Jersey situation and that elsewhere, I think that enough has developed to justify my going into the matter. I hope Major Dalrymple and Dr. Doran will be able to work it out together in a way satisfactory to the department with a view to improving the service. If irreconcilable differences develop, I shall intervene."

Nobel Prize Winner Resigns as Protest

GOETTINGEN, Germany, April 18 (AP)—Prof. James Franck, joint Nobel Prize winner with Gustav Hertz for Physics in 1925, presented his resignation from Goettingen University today to the Ministry of Education.

"I have requested my superior authorities to release me from office and will endeavor to continue scientific work in Germany," Professor Franck wrote to the rector of the university.

"We Germans of Jewish descent are being treated as foreigners and enemies of the fatherland. It is demanded from us that our children shall grow up conscious of never being allowed to show their worth as Germans.

"World War veterans are to be permitted to continue to serve the state. I refuse to accept this favor although I understand the viewpoint of those who conceive it to be their duty to keep at their posts."

Professor Franck volunteered for the World War, served continuously for four years and was decorated with the Iron Cross, first class.

Wets in New York Prepare Fusion Ticket for Repeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The Democratic-Republican ticket for the state convention to act on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in Albany on June 27 is being made up this week under fusion arrangement between Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, and Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and head of the New York and National Democratic Committee, with all their delegates pledged to ratification of repeal. Two out of the 150 convention seats will be reserved for Socialist delegates, if this party wishes to be represented in the fusion proposal.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith, who has fought prohibition since its inception and, as Governor of New York, led in the fight which defeated the Mullan-Gage State enforcement law, will have the chair if the repeal ticket carries at the special election on May 23. The first vice-chairman will be a Republican.

Under the repealist program, each party will select one delegate from each of the State's 51 senatorial districts, leaving 48 from the State at large. Each party will choose 14 of these delegates-at-large from New York City, where John F. Curry, Tammany Hall chief, will write the Democratic ticket. Mr. Macy passed over the Republican leader in Manhattan, Mr. Samuel W. Koenig, in this regard, delegating the task instead to Mr. F. J. H. Kracke, Kings County leader.

Mr. Macy will draft the up-state G. O. P. ticket, with the Democratic list intrusted by Mr. Farley to Mr. Vincent Dailey, acting head of the state Democracy. The first qualification for selection will be the candidate's record on behalf of repeal, and it is proposed to give liberal recognition on the ticket to wet organizations.

Philadelphia Idle Utilize Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 19—Enforced leisure has not been a detriment to thousands of this city's citizens, but rather has it been utilized for broadening education, according to recent reports from the free museums and libraries here, most of which, in spite of decreased appropriations, report increased attendance during recent months.

The Academy of Natural Sciences, for instance, has had the largest attendance in its history during the first three months of this year, 43,180 visitors having availed themselves of the privilege of viewing and studying exhibits of plant and animals there, since the first of January. This figure is an increase of 7600 over the figure for the same months in 1932, according to the academy's report.

Attendance figures for the public libraries here also show an increase during the past two years, the main library on Logan Square having averaged 2000 patrons daily over the number before that time, there being about 7000 attendants a day now, as against 5000 a day in 1930. The branch libraries' figures, while not showing such an increase, do in fact point to the same conclusion, for these libraries have been open only part time, and the attendance remains approximately the same as it was when they were open daily.

Judge Webster Thayer

Judge Webster Thayer, who passed on at his quarters in the University Club in Boston last night, won world-wide attention through his connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti murder trial over which he presided. The agitation caused by radical sympathizers of these two self-confessed anarchists, lasted for more than seven years in a futile attempt to prevent their execution, which took place in 1927. The latest evidence of antipathy occurred on Sept. 27, 1932, when Judge Thayer's home in Worcester was destroyed by a bomb.

Judge Thayer was a native of Blackstone, Mass. although he spent the greater part of his time in Worcester. He attended Worcester Academy and later entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1880. He then began the study of law and two years later was admitted to the bar.

Among the public offices which have been held by Judge Thayer were register of deeds in 1887 and mayor in 1894. He also was said to be the youngest alderman ever to serve on the Worcester Board in the history of that city. Judge Thayer was for many years secretary of the Worcester County Bar Association. In 1917 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court by Gov. Samuel W. McCall, who had been a classmate at Dartmouth.

Mrs. Judd Is Granted Reprieve Until April 28

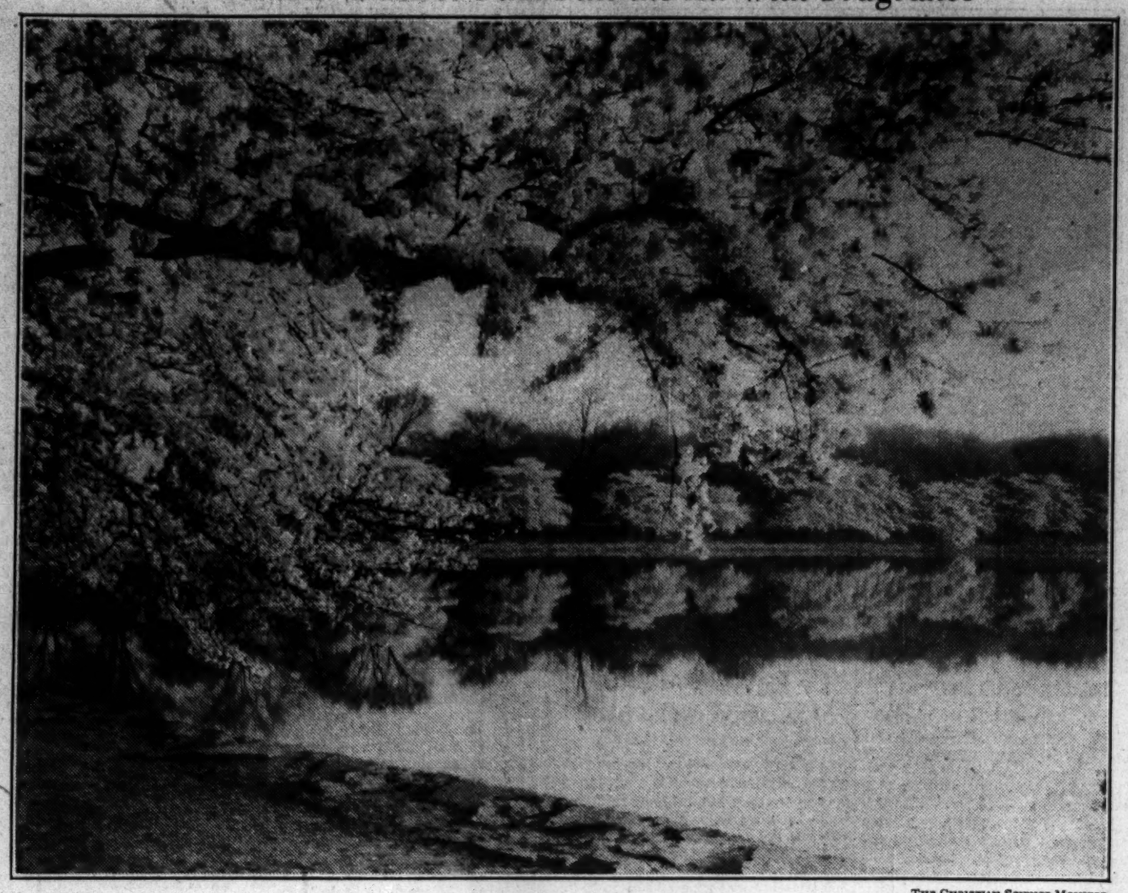
FLORENCE, Ariz., April 19 (AP)—Mrs. Winnie Ruth Judd's sanity hearing recessed yesterday in an uproar, with accusations being hurled between counsel tables, after County Attorney Will C. Truman had announced in open court Mrs. Judd's counsel and not the State had requested a lock-up order for the jury. The request had been made earlier in the day. Granting of it by Superior Judge E. L. Green was mandatory.

Mrs. Judd had been ordered hanged April 21 for the murder of Agnes Anne Leroi, but because of the hearing the date was delayed yesterday by the pardon board to April 28.

Benavides Heads Peru's Army

LIMA, Peru, April 19 (By U. P.)—President Sanchez Cerro yesterday appointed Gen. Oscar Benavides, former provisional president of Peru, to the new post of General-in-Chief of the Department of National Defense. General Benavides, here on leave of absence from his position as Peruvian Minister to England, will be in supreme command of the country's land, sea and air forces during the present military campaign against Colombia.

A Gossamer Haze of Pink Fills the Air With Fragrance



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME IN WASHINGTON

This Striking Picture of the Beautiful Display Which Annually Appears Along the Roadway Around the Tidal Basin of Potomac Park Is a Reproduction of the Photograph by George F. Kendall Which Won First Prize in 1931.

Cherry Blossom Time Draws All Washington to Potomac

Pilgrimage to Park Starts Days Before Buds Begin to Pop Into the Entrancing Picture the Tidal Basin Annually Affords

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—It is April! Deep blue skies reach down and encircle gleaming white buildings—majestic centers of legislation, science and governmental industry; long avenues corridored with aged elm trees take one to the four corners of the city and along the extensive Potomac Parkway where blosscm the famous Japanese cherry trees during the first weeks of spring in Washington.

Thousands of visitors pilgrimage yearly to the capital city to view the entrancing picture. And daily one sees this invading army of happy guests traversing the roadways where the cherry trees are—appreciating the delicate loveliness of the blossoms as well as enjoying the many other beauty spots Potomac Park has to offer.

But who is it that most loves and expectantly awaits this annual "poem of blossoms"? The host of United States Government officials and clerks—those who call Washington "home."

Before the Buds Pop

Days before the buds pop, one sees many cars, mostly before 8 o'clock in the morning, driven slowly along the roadway around the Tidal Basin, the occupants eagerly looking for the first sign—the gossamer haze of pink which comes with suddenness, within the hour sometimes. And when that glow is seen, the news travels quickly through the whole city. From that moment the cherry blossoms hold first place in the thoughts of Washingtonians.

The festival of beauty begins! Mothers pack lunch boxes and off they go with their children to picnic under dainty, flowering branches—the faint, alluring fragrance beguiling the youngsters to reach up tiny hands to try and pull them closer.

The government workers are not caught indulging themselves in 40 extra winks during the few precious days these trees are sending forth their gracious smiles. Early in the morning, before turning toward the office, and while the day is glistening in the freshness of the morning dew, a drive around the Basin naturally becomes a part of the day's activities.

At noon the sidewalks leading to the parkway become thronged with the civilian army. With many smiles and quick, elastic steps they hasten along the paths leading to the Tidal Basin—a sandwich in a bag tucked under the arm, to be munched while sitting with a possessive air in the shade cast by myriads of blossoms, laughing, talking and enjoying the scene of beauteous serenity which lies around them, for their playground, to the touch of nature's wand, has been turned into a fairyland. Yes, fairyland is the correct word, for, according to childhood training, have not all found fairyland to be the place where all things are beautiful and good enough to be true? And when one watches closely enough, with love in his heart, does not nature give, in its symbolic way, an insight into the wonders of things unseen?

Among Starry Blossoms

From 4:30 p. m. on, when doors have been closed on labors of state until 9 o'clock the next morning, the joyous spirit bursts forth in full expression, for no one needs to think of hurrying back to the office; and one may stay among these starry blossoms until late evening. And so the many hundreds of government toilers are seen in two, threes, and small groups—at Haine's Point just opposite the United States Naval Airport—Bolling Field, where the cherry trees stand like sentinels edging the water front alongside the speedway; or strolling along the path around the Tidal Basin—the best-known "basin" in the United States, for it has become the most popular rendesvous in Washington during cherry blossom time—through the friendship gift of Japan.

Near 7 o'clock the homeward trek begins. The Lincoln Memorial is passed en route, and those true lovers of the spirit of Washington tarry on the lower steps of the memorial which lead down to the reflecting pool, to watch the sunset and to glimpse again in the dim distance their beloved cherry blossoms.

Watching the sunset from the Lincoln Memorial, especially in blossom time, is a custom among Government workers, and if one never has had that experience, he has missed something vital to Washington. Imagine oneself among them for an instant and tarry on these steps.

As one sits looking across the long reflecting pool, the Washington Monument catches the eye—first its reflection in the pool and then the towering granite structure itself comes within vision. Quietly and in awe one's gaze reaches beyond to the illuminated dome of the United States Capitol. The man to whose memory the monument was built helped formulate the ideals which made the building of the Capitol possible—a democracy founded on the fact "that all men are created equal" and are entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Statue of Lincoln

One turns slightly and looks up at what is said to be the most perfect piece of sculpture work in Washington—Lincoln—set in beautiful and majestic surroundings—a memorial to the man who held the Union together amid internal turmoil and strife, thus knitting more strongly together the states of the Union in upholding the Constitution of the United States. Do the cherry blossoms in the distance also have a meaning as part of this impressive scene? Yes, one cannot help but feel so.

Words cannot tell what happens "inside" as one sits and contemplates all this as the last shafts of light beckon from afar and twilight with its friendly twinkling stars enfolds one.

Finally, one arises and quickly and contentedly, with renewed inspiration and courage, continues the way homeward with the thought that "I, too, am one of the builders and must carry on," and

> Thou too, sail on, O Ship of State!
> Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
> —Longfellow.

Come what may, let there always be Cherry Blossom Time in Washington!

British Revenues

LONDAN, April 19—British Exchequer receipts during the week ended April 15 amounted to £9,165,342, and expenditure £11,987,271. Floating debt on April 15 amounted to £813,090,000, compared with £807,815,000 on April 8.

Legal Beer Held 'Kickless' to Block Booze Boomerang

Wets Withhold Alcohol to Point No Disorderly Conduct From Brew

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 19—While the wet press and other wet interests have been making capital of lack of evidence of increased disorderliness since the return of legal beer, the fact is that the public has not yet a real taste of 3.2 per cent beer, says the American Businessmen's Foundation here.

The beer which was sold to the public when its legalization became effective, the foundation said, averaged from 25 to 50 per cent less in alcoholic content than was allowed by law, and sufficient time has still not elapsed for the brewers to generally circulate beer with the full legal "kick."

It will be some days, even several weeks, the foundation believes, before real 3.2 per cent beer will be generally available. Reports from other sections of the country correspond with its own investigations here, the foundation says.

The foundation reported that tests of the various brands of beer put on sale immediately after the legal ban went down revealed that none of it had an alcoholic content of more than 2.5 per cent by weight.

It is declared in informed quarters, however, that although early tests did show considerable leeway between actual and legal alcoholic content of the new beer, it is getting stronger as the time goes by. In some cases, it is declared, brewers went slow for fear of making their beer too strong.

The chief significance of these findings, the foundation said, "lies in this one fact, that if accidents, drunkenness and public disorder of various kinds have been rather surprisingly absent for these first days since beer's return, the explanation is that there has been no fair or adequate test of the consequences which are sure to follow the nation-wide consumption of regular old-fashioned 4 per cent by volume beer, the sort of beverage which the brewers, in their public advertisements, claimed to have put on the market."

The foundation gives two main reasons why the beer sold as yet has not been up to full strength, one being the fear of the brewers that full strength beer would have bad effects and react against the new law, the other being that the brewers have not yet had time to produce beer of higher alcoholic content in sufficient volume to supply the trade.

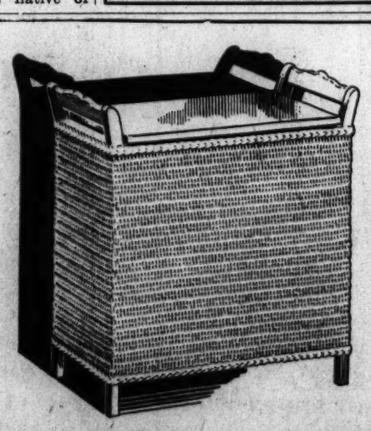
Bolivia Chooses Finot

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 19 (AP)—Señor Finot, Bolivian Minister to Washington, was officially named April 17, to represent Bolivia at economic discussions at the White House.

Flowers
for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

MEDITERRANEAN
NORWAY
EUROPE
Really
3 CRUISES
for the PRICE of ONE
Sailing from New York on the S. S.
VOLENDAM - JULY 5
54 DAYS - - $425 and up
First Class Throughout
Visiting 12 countries—25 cities—traveling 13,000 miles to Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Algiers, Italy, Monte Carlo, Scotland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, England. Comprehensive program of included shore trips and organized entertainment. Every facility for a happy social life.
Consult your TRAVEL AGENT or
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
39 State St., Boston; HUbbard 1972
FRANK TOURIST CO.
542 Fifth Ave. (at 45th St.), New York

HOUGHTON'S
Is New England's Headquarters for Whitney Carriages
Houghton's
Houghton & Dutton Tremont at Beacon : Boston
WHERE LEGAL STAMPS ARE YOUR EXTRA SAVINGS



No. 1054
New Whitney design fashioned from narrow flat weave and finished in a wide variety of attractive colors.
Every Genuine F. A. Whitney Product is Trade-Marked

GRACEFUL SIMPLICITY—is the style-motif of this new Whitney Pannier for those who seek a harmonious bath ensemble. The narrow flat weave and gracefully-turned handles give it an appealing symmetry of form. A wide variety of color enables you to select one that completes the ensemble of your bathroom. See it displayed at your nearest Whitney dealer.

The F. A. Whitney Carriage Company, Leominster, Mass.

"What do you mean 80c?" "I mean 80c for repairs in 21,000 miles. Boy, that's Terraplaning!"

Eighty cents for repairs in 21,000 miles of driving! Incredible? Well, here's the actual story—and it's only one of hundreds . . .

A. A. Brandon of Wilmington, N. C., delivers 900 pounds of newspapers and motion picture reels every night on a 240-mile route. In 90 days up to March 21st, his Essex Terraplane had run more than 21,000 miles—at a total repair cost of 80c for a fan-belt.

That's Terraplane ruggedness and economy—and Mr. Brandon's record is typical of many. (See news column at right.)

The Unit-built Essex Terraplane, according to all available records, is the most rugged and economical full-sized car on the market. Proof? Ask any Terraplane owner.

WHY ESSEX TERRAPLANE MAKES POCKETBOOKS SMILE

No need to take the manufacturer's word for Terraplane ruggedness and economy. Just read the following paragraphs from owners' letters, each backed by a sworn affidavit:

Over 30,000 Miles—No Repair Expense. "I have driven my Essex Terraplane Coupe more than 30,000 miles in 7 months, and have not spent a cent on it other than gas, oil and greasing. It has averaged around 20 miles to the gallon of gas."—R. A. Willard, Decatur, Ill.

27,000 miles—$26 for Repairs. "My Terraplane has been used on my regular route with 200 stops per day, on mountain gravel roads, with several steep grades. Have driven through snow and slush with water often as high as the bottoms of the doors. Total mileage to date (March 20) 27,575. Total repair expense, $26. Gas mileage, 20.5."—C. A. Walrath, Gig Harbor, Wash.

63,719 Miles—40,000 on Original Tires. "We are using eight Terraplane Sedans in taxicab service. Cab No. 91 driven 63,719 miles in 6 months 15 days. Total cost exclusive gas and oil hundred twenty-eight dollars fifty cents (½ of a cent per mile) including new tires at forty thousand miles. Valve grind at 35,000 miles, and brakes relined twice."—Telegram from People's Cab Co., Denver, Col.

20 Miles to the Gallon—No Repairs. "During the past six months I have driven my Essex Terraplane over 17,000 miles and the car has given perfect service in every way. I average about 20 miles to the gallon. I have had no expense whatever for mechanical adjustments or repairs."—L. A. Wilson, Syracuse, N.Y.

NEW REDUCED PRICES
HUDSON Pacemaker Eights, $975 Super-Six, $695 ESSEX TERRAPLANE Six, $425 Eight, $565
Base Prices, f. o. b. Detroit

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Dance to B. A. Rolfe's Terraplane Orchestra Saturday Night
Consult your local paper for time of broadcast.

U. S. Goes Off Gold By Roosevelt Ban On Export License

(Continued from Page 1)

without interruption since the depression set in.

But what the next steps toward the general goal of expansion would be, President Roosevelt declined to specify. It is fully realized, however, that his public works program, his bond issues to relieve farmers and householders, his emergency relief and his reforestation program are all stages in the reflationary progress. The President, however, stated that he had a good many ideas on how to bring about inflation, and that all would enter into play at the proper time.

He graphically compared his position and that of his advisers to the captain and quarterback of a football team. They have a wide campaign of strategy and full complement of plays, but they cannot tell until the next play is run off exactly what their second play shall be. If the next play gains ten yards, obviously the succeeding thrust will be a different one than as if the team is thrown for a loss.

And President Roosevelt refuses to talk of inflation, of controlled inflation, or of any such terms. He insists that the basic problem is a controlled price level. He attacks prices as the root of the present difficulty, and aims every movement of his football team at this objective.

For Reasonable Price Level

Prices, he declares, must return to a reasonable level—not necessarily to the 1929 level in the case of all prices. For instance, he reminds the nation that real estate prices in 1929 were admittedly too high, while farm prices were admittedly too low, having been falling for a period of three or four years.

Thus, while the Administration grapples with the major problem of raising prices, it is also concerned with keeping them from going too high. In this task, its monetary steps, such as the gold embargo imposed today, is only one aspect. Perhaps more important are the plans put out by Miss Frances Perkins to control industry, remove wildcat units which depress prices and conditions in the entire structure, and to improve wages and hours of labor.

With today's announcement, the stage is set for negotiations with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The United States and Great Britain are now on all fours. They are ready to negotiate on a return to some form of a gold basis: President Roosevelt today indicated the new currency agreement might involve a considerable departure from previous standards.

He refused to admit that a lower gold content in the dollar was practicable. Instead, he said that perhaps a lowering of the old 40 per cent quantity of gold required as currency backing might more reasonably be adopted to work out the new gold standard for the world.

Changes Work Program

On the domestic phases of the reflationary campaign, it was learned authoritatively at the White House that the public works project will certainly not run to the $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000 of expenditures which have been mentioned. Instead, President Roosevelt is prepared to approve only such projects as can be usefully utilized between now and next spring. He does not want work which will require a year's engineering before it can be got under way. The emergency program must be practical, useful, as self-supporting as possible, and quick-starting.

Like the bank holiday decision, today's announcement of the gold embargo came at what most observers believe to be the last feasible moment. The strain under which the dollar was laboring had become increasingly obvious, and clearly would have multiplied at lightning-speed if not counteracted.

A good deal of color surrounded the crucial announcement. Forecasts of the decision were heard first late last night, although pressure to take the embargo step had been mounting rapidly for days. Today at 10:30 a. m. a tense and record-breaking crowd of correspondents assembled in the White House Executive Offices, all expectant of sensational news.

Met in White House

Instead of proceeding into the President's business office in the executive wing, the 150-odd newspaper men and women were ushered over to the White House itself, where Mr. Roosevelt had decided to spend the day.

He was at his desk in the old library, now called his Oval Study. His choicest ship pictures were around him, and the ample room filled up with the eager reporters.

The President began as he is wont to do when he has a really big news story to give out. With obvious relish, and a sort of tang which indicates that he would have made a good reporter himself, Mr. Roosevelt said he had been thinking today about what he would write if he had to turn out a news story.

And if he were writing, he would say . . . then out came the exciting news of a departure from gold, and the high hopes for restored prices and resultant prosperity which were confidently pinned to that single announcement.

To Stem Deflation

While President Roosevelt today continued discussions over the financial situation with members of his Administration, the 12 governors of the Federal Reserve banks met in Washington with Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, to formulate plans for countermeasures against recent deflationary tendencies.

Further information came from the White House that Mr. Roosevelt is preparing definite inflationary proposals which will be placed before the country immediately. The meeting of the Reserve Board governors today may facilitate the step. It is recalled that following the national bank holiday 4000 banks have failed to open, and that approximately $4,000,000,000 of their bank deposit funds are tied up.

In addition, another $2,000,000,000 of bank deposits had been tied up earlier, according to estimates. The freeing of this money would supply the country with a vast amount of new currency and credit, it is argued and steps for speeding up this process will probably be put in motion at the conference today.

Back of all the discussion in Washington is the expression of inflationary sentiment given in the vote on the 16 to 1 silver remonetization amendment to the farm bill in the Senate on Monday, and in subsequent expressions in the House. The new drive for inflation has had far-reaching effects already in agricultural commodity prices—boosting them upward—and in foreign markets, where the possibility of inflation in the United States has caused the dollar to be sold short, and stimulated demand for licenses to withdraw gold.

President Takes Reins

It was learned today that Mr. Roosevelt, as suspected previously, had definitely intervened in the Congressional situation in order to take the matter into his own hands. Senators Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma and Byrnes of South Carolina, called at the White House yesterday, following which Mr. Thomas admitted that he had withdrawn his proposal for inflation from the floor of the Senate yesterday at the President's request.

In addition, Mr. Woodin yesterday had two conferences with President Roosevelt. Mr Woodin stated that he favored "controlled inflation" as provided in the emergency banking legislation. The disposition in Washington is to make a distinction between "printing press" inflation and so-called "controlled" inflation.

Under the first, it lumps various proposals for fiat money, currency expansion, reduction in the gold content of the dollar and the like, while under the latter it places plans for credit expansion through bond issues, release or purchasing power through opening of closed banks, construction of public works, and similar proposals. At the White House yesterday it was denied that the President had any plan for currency inflation. The President, it was said, had not committed himself on any plan of remonetizing silver or similar radical proposal.

See Plenty of Currency

The Administration leaders still hold to the view that the country has plenty of currency, but that this currency is not being put to constructive use. The addition of billions of dollars of more currency would not itself, it is argued, aid the situation. The real problem is to get this currency, and the federal credit, to work. It is the old problem that confronted the Hoover Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt has indicated that he thought the key to the problem was in stimulation of industry by big work projects, financed by bond issues, which would bring into the Treasury outstanding money now hoarded or idle. One of the proposals for stimulating industry under consideration is the Rorty-Kent plan for direct federal subsidies to certain basic heavy industries, which would agree to regulation of hours, wages and production, along the plans of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in return for federal assistance.

Summing up the situation as it stood today, Congress had temporarily ceased its agitation for specific inflationary proposals, and had turned its full attention on the White House, waiting for the signal from the President.

'Go Way, I'm Too Busy to See Anybody'

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUCK NESTING IN THE FENWAY

British Gold Purchase Of £4,468,121 Puts Holding at New High

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19—The Bank of England's record purchase of £4,468,121 of gold yesterday combined with the announcement today of a Danish loan of £1,000,000 sterling on the London market, is regarded as related to the tendency toward controlled inflation manifesting itself in the United States.

The gold purchase is said to be the largest ever made in one day by the Bank of England. It brings that institution's yellow metal holdings to a new high level of £183,963,895. One million six hundred thousand of it represents newly-mined South African gold, the remainder is understood to be from the British share of £14,000,000 credit repaid by the Reichsbank.

Its purchase here has prevented its going to France thereby obviating the French demand for pounds with which to pay for it, which would otherwise have raised sterling exchange in terms directly of the franc and indirectly of the dollar. Even so, sterling has risen more rapidly than is desired here, yesterday's enhancement being 4¼ cents, while the gold auction price has been marked down another 8½d. instead of rising as might have been expected with Britain and France bidding against one another.

It has been suggested here that the fall in dollar-sterling exchange has been engineered in New York to place Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, in the dilemma of having either to commit Britain to a return to the gold standard, or to face the repercussions of dollar collapse.

The more generally held British view is that, what is taking place is the beginning of healthy readjustment of the present abnormally high relationship between world currency and world commodity values.

That the British Government has seen its way at this moment to permit the reservation of foreign loan borrowing in London markets is looked upon as evidence that this improved state of things already has been partially brought about, so far as Britain itself is concerned, owing to sterling being still nearly 30 per cent below par. The Danish financing marks Britain's return toward an international creditor position. The credit will be spent in the purchase of British materials for the £2,000,000 bridge connecting the islands of Zealand and Falster for which a British firm is the contractor.

Effects of the new situation upon British trade generally is reflected in a substantial rise this week in London Stock Exchange quotations for home railway preference shares and debentures.

Scenes at Battles Of Lexington And Concord on Exhibit

Contemporary pictures of scenes at the battles of Lexington and Concord are among the outstanding features in a Patriots' Day exhibition open to the public at the Old State House. This exhibition is said to be the first of its kind ever prepared for the occasion at this building.

These pictures were made by two youths who visited the scene of the battle and made drawings which later were engraved. The artists, according to the label adjoining the engravings, were Amos Doolittle, engraver, and a portrait painter named Earl from Connecticut. Both were members of the American army which formed in Cambridge after the beginning of hostilities.

But the special value attached to these pictures is "that they were made from drawings made on the spot the same year, with all the assistance which eye-witnesses could give and although rude in perspective and execution, they are regarded as the most accurate."

Another feature of the exhibition is a map showing "a plan of the town and harbour of Boston and the country adjacent with the road from Boston to Concord showing the place of the late engagement between the King's Troops and the Provincials together with the several encampments of both armies in and about Boston." This map is dated 1775 and is reproduced from the original print preserved in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, R. I.

Central Trust Company To Be Reorganized

Through the action of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, the problems of two closed banks in the State are in the process of being solved. A proposed plan of reorganization for the Central Trust Company of Cambridge has been approved by the court, as has also a plan of selling the assets of the Lawrence Trust Company to a new bank.

The new bank will assume 40 per cent of the liabilities and the savings department of the Lawrence Trust. It will also convert a quarter of its $2,900,000 in assets into cash for depositors. Under the Cambridge plan each savings depositor will receive a credit of 40 per cent of his deposit and each commercial depositor 25 per cent. Payments will continue as the assets are liquidated.

Mrs. Mallard Tells Reporter How Eggs Get to Be Ducklings

"You see this is the way it's done," explained Mrs. Mallard Duck as the reporter seated himself in her best parlor and the staff photographer arranged his camera for a time-exposure.

"All I need to do now is to sit here until my 15 greenish eggs hatch. This is 'Be Kind to Animals Week' you know, and I've built my nest of leaves and grasses lined with the down from my breast, right here beside the Fenway only 10 feet from the sidewalk, and right in plain sight. You see, I know how interested people are in wild folk, and I want them to see we have confidence in them."

Rain was falling during the interview and Mrs. Duck excused herself for a minute while she turned the eggs a bit and arranged them to suit a new fancy. Meanwhile her visitors glanced around and saw the drake, resplendent in his head and neck-piece of brilliant metallic green, snow-white collar, and deep chestnut vest. He was proud as could be but looked a little worried as he swam in small circles near the shore. As the lady of the house seemed to be taking care of the business in good order without him, he didn't interfere.

"This is also vacation week in Boston schools," Mrs. Duck said, "and so many young visitors have dropped in informally I must always look my best.

"What do I eat? During good weather I like the bread which nearly everyone brings us, when they are not in too much of a hurry to get somewhere, and the rest of the time there are always grass seeds, roots of plants near the water. We don't want for food in Boston.

"It's beginning to rain a bit harder now, and I'd rather you would leave, for I've work to do."

As the visitors left, she got busy with her bill and deepened the trench around the nest so the water would run off, and as a final gesture of devotion plucked more feathers from her breast to make a drier nest lining for the eggs.

Theaters

The Irish Players

Hollis Street Theater—The Abbey Theater Players continued their repertory engagement last night with two plays of J. M. Synge, "The Shadow of the Glen" and "The Playboy of the Western World."

"The Shadow of the Glen" had not been performed in Boston, we believe, for 20 years. Its revival was welcome, for it is an epitome of Synge's dramatic art. The essence of Synge is his poetry, which he employs with equal facility for tragic or comedic purposes. "The Shadow of the Glen" is a comedy in which not only humor but pathos and poetic beauty are implicit. Sitting before it, the sensitive observer is moved less to laughter over the odd behavior of its characters than to sympathy with their yearning for beauty or for peace in the most unlikely circumstances.

Mr. Barry Fitzgerald's Tramp is one of his best creations, for the appeal is dependent less upon the rather obvious mannerisms of his Paycock or his Michael James than upon a more restrained method, precisely adapted to the conveyance of the charm of the character. Miss Eileen Crowe's versatile artistry lends itself similarly well to the part of Nora Burke, and Messrs. McCormick and Shields are understandable lovers of peace and quiet.

"The Playboy" is now of course an accepted classic of the Irish stage. Its performance last night had the virtues made familiar to us previously by the same cast, which features Miss Crowe, Miss Delaney and Messrs. Dolan, Fitzgerald, McCormick, Shields and Carolan.

L. A. S.

Music

Tuesday Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the final concert of its Tuesday series in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, bringing the historical survey down to date with this program: Debussy, "Clouds" and "Festivals"; Ravel, "Mother Goose" Suite; Stravinsky, "Pétrouchka" Suite; Sibelius, Symphony No. 2.

The Tucsday subscribers again had cause to be grateful for the performance vouchsafed them. The orchestra was never in better form, and Dr. Koussevitzky has never offered subtler or more eloquent interpretations. For conservative music lovers, the Tuesday programs have the advantage of offering compositions of established value, with no incursions of the experimental. And the familiarity of the works to the orchestra permits the maximum of revealing expression. Thus the performances at these concerts are unsurpassed. With justice the audience applauded yesterday until the players were called to their feet at three points in the program in acknowledgement.

L. A. S.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Music; studio soloists.
5:30 p. m.—Classical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:45 p. m.—Springfield Exchange Club; Lowell Thomas, speaker.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:35 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Pining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC and local programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; studio.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10.15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Local studio programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 "Happy Landings," with Mitzi Green.
7:45 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventure of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Conrad Thibault; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Revelers Quartet.
10.15 Springfield Republican news.
10:30 NBC, Century of Progress sketch.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00 Local dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist; talk.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Cast of "Hi-De-Ho" company.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, "Rocking Chair Memories."
9:30 NBC, Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, pianists; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Dance Hits of Yesteryear."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Origin of Superstitions."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Light Opera Gems."
8:30 CBS dance music.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Irving Kaufman.
9:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS and local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.

Liquor Board Prohibits Sale in Dry Towns

The state alcoholic beverages control commission announced yesterday that it will not issue licenses for the wholesale sale of beer and wines in communities which voted "dry" at the last referendum, unless since then the municipal government—in the case of towns the selectmen—voted to authorize beer and wine sales.

This decision came as the result of a request from a bottling company in Saugus that it be granted a wholesaler's license. The commission refused the permit. Mr. William P. Hayes, chairman of the commission, said that the commission will respect the views of the cities and towns.

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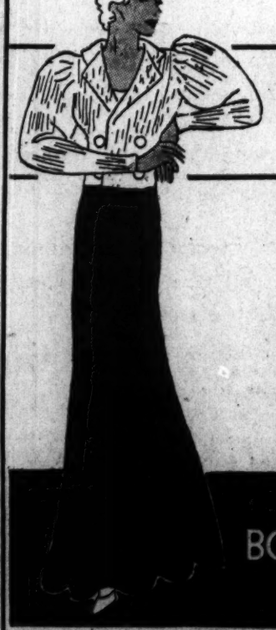
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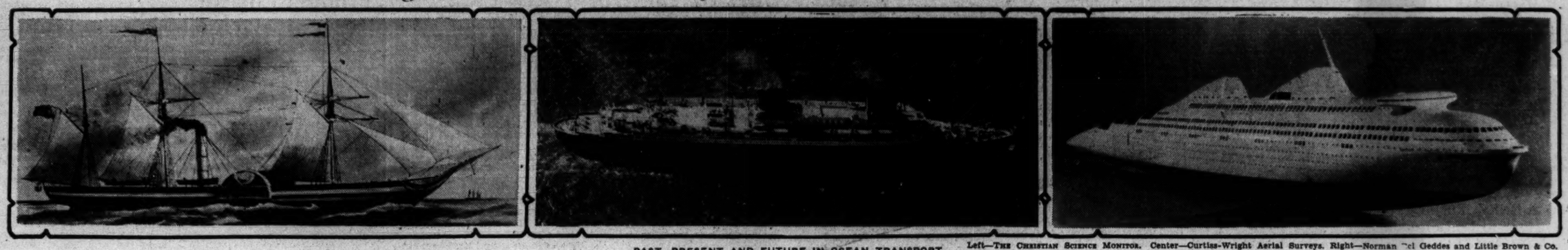

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE IN OCEAN TRANSPORT

Left—The Christian Science Monitor. Center—Curtiss-Wright Aerial Surveys. Right—Norman Bel Geddes and Little Brown & Co.

Left to Right—The Steam Packet Britannia, Forerunner of the Cunard Fleet, as She Looked on Her First Transatlantic Voyage in 1840. View From the Air of the North German Lloyd Bremen. What Future Liner May Look Like. Full Depth Model of Norman Bel Geddes's Streamlined Craft to Carry 2000 Passengers. It Would Be of 70,000 To Displacement and Have a Length of 1808 Feet.

Four-Day Atlantic Crossings By Sea or Seven Hours by Air Are Expected 20 Years Hence

(Continued from Page 1)

fessor Piccard thus far has explored.

"He would be a prophet indeed who could forecast with accuracy the characteristics of the merchant ship of 1953." This is the viewpoint of Mr. H. Gerrish Smith, president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders. "The best that can be done," he believes, "is to follow the trend of the last 20 years and to prophesy as accurately as possible where those trends may lead us in the next two decades."

This Is the Speed Age

Yet is the record of achievement in the last 20 years a reliable barometer of what the next score of years holds in store for ocean travel? This is an age of increasing speed. Everything has speeded up—including progress!

The progress in motorcar development in the last 20 years, as compared with the corresponding period directly preceding it, discloses loopholes in this method of forecasting the future of transportation. Exponents of aviation may feel that air transportation will develop on much the same scale. This is still a pioneering period for airplanes, but steamships appear to be reaching their limit in many ways.

The greatest single development in shipping in the last score of years has been in regard to size. In a race for maritime supremacy, spurred on by a wave of post-war nationalism, the dimensions of former giants have been dwarfed by floating titans which ride the waves today.

From the viewpoint of speed, progress has been far less pronounced. Germany's Bremen presents today's picture of outstanding swiftness. Fifty thousand tons of stream-lined deadweight, moved by the driving impact of mighty turbines, slip through more than 700 miles in a day.

The mythical keeper of the raging main must thumb back the brine-crinkled pages of his logbook for a score of years to find the place which marks the record passage of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania. Then in 1929—more than 20 years out from the Tyne—the Mauretania was driven to the limit again.

Racing from Cherbourg breakwater to Ambrose Channel, the old Cunard queen shook off the weight of a nasty sea head to surpass her achievement of 1910. Her time fell short of the Bremen's by a few minutes. But the Mauretania had given the world something to think about. Her performance indicated that speed and size, when reckoned on a basis of practical economy, had nearly reached their limit.

And so the struggle for supremacy in size and speed goes on. Long curves are traced across drafting boards, laid down in mold lofts; and then designs are etched in steel against the sky as still greater ships take shape. Germany rules the day with her twin fliers Bremen and Europa. Italy has her mammoth Rex and her gyro-stabilized Conte di Savoia that rides sedately through the roughest seas.

The world is waiting for the French Line's Normandie now nearing completion at St. Nazaire. The ohs! and ahs! will rise in volume to a new high when this 75,000-ton colossus of speed and luxury on the sea passes before the sky line of Manhattan.

Meanwhile England turns its gaze to the projected 73,000-ton Cunarder waiting in the stocks at John Brown's Yard, hoping that her designing experts will incorporate in her new wonders to surpass the Normandie.

Four-Day Crossing in Sight

Vessels capable of doing 40 knots attest marine engineering's possibilities in a three-day transatlantic passenger service. But thus far such a service could not be attained within limits of economy that would warrant its establishment. Airplanes spanning the Atlantic have not yet demonstrated their ability to do so on a paying basis. To accomplish this they must expand their carrying capacity greatly beyond what is needed for transporting fuel to complete the flight.

There factors offer reasonable objectives in the development of ocean travel. The observer who scans the future can visualize more readily a four-day Atlantic passenger and mail service. The superliner enthusiast and the aviation advocate might well anticipate a combination of the two modes of travel whereby airplanes carrying last-minute mails and passengers could overhaul the liner some distance at sea. Alighting on a roomy landing deck for a two-day, mid-ocean breather, the plane could then be launched to arrive in port several hours ahead of the ship to land the special mails and passengers.

The race for size, according to informed opinion, has about seen its day. Men could go on forever turning out bigger and bigger ships. But there is a limit to practicality, which the superliner appears to have reached, if she has not already surpassed.

Need Bigger Port Facilities

Superliners have run far ahead of developments in adequate terminal and docking facilities. The depth of harbor channels is another drawback. In many instances, channels and turning basins have had to be deepened at enormous cost to float these giant liners.

It has been stated quite generally that the superliner does not pay for herself. The two existing factors which thus far have justified this costly competition are the advertising which the superliner brings to a steamship line and the country whose flag she flies, and the vessel's potential value as a naval auxiliary carrying troops and supplies.

As long as these factors are considered sufficiently important and national governments will subsidize their construction, a few superliners probably will continue to be a part of many merchant services.

If such is the case, their development within the next 20 years will center around efforts to achieve a greater degree of economy in operation in relation to speed, rather than concentration on much greater dimensions. Certainly the superliner's extreme length offers the opportunity to experiment with airplane landing facilities, which, with the liner's superior speed, might well result in shortening the Atlantic voyage under three days before 1953

Hope in Diesel Engines

More and more the Diesel engine is demonstrating its practicability in merchant vessels. The Diesel frees vessels from frequent calls at refueling stations due to its wide cruising radius. It carries its fuel in tanks in the double bottom, and, as is the case with oil-burners generally, it eliminates bunker space along the sides, thereby providing more valuable cargo space.

The Diesel is economical to operate. A steady process of refinement has produced great reductions in weight, and advancement in speed. Already it has proved its value in transatlantic passenger ships, the White Star Line's great Georgic and Britannic being notable examples. Its biggest handicap thus far is its initial cost. The Diesel will have come a long way by 1953.

The superliner gets the lion's share of the publicity, but the smaller, more economically operated vessel is what keeps the shipping business on a somewhere near even financial keel. The new United States liner Manhattan, about half the size of the superliner and within 8 or 10 knots of the latter's speed was built to provide the maximum in comfort and speed at the minimum of operating expense.

Her geared turbines represent the most economical fast-propulsion system developed today. At standard speed she provides probably less vibration and greater smoothness in a seaway than the superliner which costs three times as much to build. The appointments of the Manhattan type may not be so luxurious, but it is a question whether the majority of people would ever wish for greater refinements and comforts than such a ship affords.

Luxury at Its Apex

There seems to be a general belief that transatlantic travelers today are overluxuried. It is reasonable to assume that the rank and file does not appreciate a standard of living so far beyond that which is enjoyed ashore. Cabins of Louis XIV size and grandeur, and 14-karat electric light fixtures are considered by many persons to be a bit incongruous and extravagant in this anti-monarchical era.

It requires four times as much horsepower to drive a vessel like the Bremen at a speed of 28 knots as is required to drive a vessel of the Manhattan type at a speed of 20 knots, and the cost of machinery is largely proportional. The superliner Normandie represents an investment of $30,000,000. A ship of the Manhattan type, half as large, can be built for one-third that amount. Another point which a veteran Atlantic passenger skipper brings out in regard to the huge ocean liner is summed up with the remark: "It seems like too much money to have tied up in one thing."

With all this in view, it is not surprising that the president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders should predict that "because of the great cost there will be a tendency in the construction of passenger vessels toward a somewhat smaller size and lower speed."

This statement should not be construed as forecasting a backward step in marine construction. It indicates simply that extravagant shipbuilding policies are likely to come down to earth.

Progress in ocean transportation in the next two decades will receive its driving impetus from the unending need for still greater economy in operation. Its most marked achievement will probably hinge on the need for an engine capable of developing still greater steam pressure—that and the need which has actuated most of the improvements since the days of the sidewheeling Savannah — increased horsepower per pound of fuel per hour.

Not alone did the Mauretania give ocean transportation a significant question to ponder when she all but excelled the product of 20 years of marine progress in a race across the Atlantic against time. At the conclusion of that passage, Capt. S. G. S. McNeil, master of the Mauretania, said:

"I doubt if any ocean liner can ever be built with more perfect speed lines than the Mauretania's."

Marine engineers and naval architects will not let that statement go unchallenged for 20 years.

McMillan to Carry Toys for Eskimos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 19—Toys and books from 21 states will accompany Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan on his annual trip into the Arctic in June as gifts for Eskimo children gathered by Miss Mildred Spencer, of Spencerport, in continuation of a philanthropic enterprise she began when only 8 years old.

The presents, collected through 21 branches of the Eskimo Gift Club, founded by Miss Spencer eight years ago, already are beginning to flood her modest home for packing and shipment. Among them are contributions from several foreign countries. The annual treasure-trove is distributed at Commander MacMillan's free school in Labrador.

The gift clubs were organized after Miss Spencer as a little girl asked and received an Eskimo doll from Commander MacMillan and learned that Eskimo children had little to brighten their lives.

Mt. Everest Topped Again

PURNEAH, India, April 19 (AP)—The Houston expedition was reported today to have made a second successful airplane flight over Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world. The peak was first conquered April 3 by two British airplanes flown by the Marquis of Clydesdale and Lieut. D. F. McIntyre.

Michigan Learns It Pays to Build Better Highways

Survey Shows Tourists Spent $274,000,000 in Single Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Where is most motoring done, on streets or rural roads? What sort of rural roads carry the most traffic? What roads should be improved first?

These are some of the questions answered by the first survey of highway transportation which considers both roads and streets. It was conducted by the United States bureau of public roads in coöperation with the State Highway Department of Michigan.

That tourist travel is a tangible business and worth cultivating is shown by the joint survey. It was shown that 2,500,000 tourist cars enter Michigan each year. The period from July, 1930, to July, 1931, saw an expenditure by tourists of a total of $274,000,000. The survey revealed that nearly 25 per cent of the visitors used hotels, at an outlay of $98,400,000.

The income from tourists alone indicates that Michigan has found investment in good roads to be highly remunerative.

The survey revealed that in Michigan motor vehicle travel is almost evenly divided between city streets and rural roads. It was learned that the average daily travel in that State was composed of 13,400,000 vehicle miles on rural roads and 13,200,000 vehicle miles on city streets.

The survey shows that approximately two-thirds of the total rural traffic is on state trunk line routes, which compose 9 per cent of the total mileage. The county roads, commonly called secondary roads, carry 24 per cent of the total rural traffic on 20 per cent of the total roads within the State. The township roads were found to carry only 10 per cent of the traffic, although these roads constitute 71 per cent of the total. The conclusion was drawn that the township roads are only a small factor in total traffic movement.

Travel on township roads largely originates within the township, for 60 per cent of the vehicles on these roads are owned within that territory. Eighty-one per cent of the traffic on the township roads originates within the local county.

On the main state highway 60 per cent of the traffic originates from outside the county and that 83 per cent originates from outside the local township.

The policy long ago adopted by states in first improving the most used roads was vindicated by the Michigan survey. The average daily travel on main state roads was 1144 vehicles. On the county roads the average was only 190 vehicles per day, while on the township roads the daily average was 22 cars.

Ottawa Shelves Bill For Sweepstakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 19—An act permitting the holding of sweepstakes for the purpose of raising money for hospitals, which recently passed the Senate, was given a "six months hoist" in Commons yesterday by a vote of 77 to 15.

"Personally I am convinced that the hospitals will not benefit by obtaining money in this manner. It may assist them immediately, but in the long run they will be distinctly the losers," declared Mr. S. G. D. Stanley, Conservative of East Calgary, in expressing the views of the great majority of members.

He said that it was simply an attempt to legalize petty gambling and to justify this by associating it with a certain form of charity, that it would set one province in competiton against another for the obtaining of money and would result in an effort to extract money from the United States for the maintenance of Canadian institutions. Mr. S. W. R. Motherwell, former Minister of Agriculture, stated emphatically that "to increase facilities for gambling would at this time be nothing short of a crime."

Decline in Jobs in March Is Laid To Bank Holiday

Labor Bureau Announces Drop of 4.2 Per Cent During Month

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—March normally a month of increasing employment, this year showed a 4.2 per cent decline in employment and an 8.2 per cent decrease in pay rolls, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced today.

The decreases, according to Miss Perkins, "can be attributed very largely to the bank holiday which caused a general curtailment of manufacturing activities during the early part of the month."

While decreases in employment and pay rolls between February and March have been reported in a few instances since 1923, the average change in employment during this interval in the preceding 10 years has been an increase of .4 per cent and the average increase in pay rolls has been 1.2 per cent.

The indexes of both employment and pay rolls dropped to new low levels in March. The beverage industry showed an increase of 17.5 per cent in employment during the month in anticipation of the return of beer. "Whether this increase will be permanent, one doesn't know," Miss Perkins commented.

"The pronounced decreases in employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries between February and March," says the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "are almost entirely attributable to the bank holiday." Hundreds of coöperating establishments made various comments on their March reports such as "reduced hours due to bank restriction," "cut production on account of banking situation," "funds tied up," "no orders on account of bank holiday," "cancellation of orders" and similar statements relative to the curtailment. Nine boot and shoe factories in Massachusetts reported that strikers were responsible for a complete shutdown or reduced forces in their establishments.

In the non-manufacturing industries, the restricted operations due to the banking holiday were not sufficient to entirely offset the small seasonal gain in employment shown in the building construction, quarrying, and dyeing and cleaning industries.

Vassar Gets Back Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 19—The Vassar College community is happy over the return of four valuable art works which disappeared from Taylor Hall gallery last August. They were recovered through Prof. Agnes Millicent Rindge of the art department of Vassar, who saw one of the paintings, a work of Courbet, entitled "Boy With the Jumping Jacks," in an art gallery in New York, where she purchased it for a low price. The others were traced as a result of the discovery of the first painting. They are a Vivarini of "St. John the Baptist" and two landscapes by Inness.

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Britain Demands Release for Men Jailed in Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

tect its citizens in Russia. If therefore the appeal for remission of the sentences is successful, a Downing Street spokesman anticipates that the embargo will be rescinded and negotiations for a new Anglo-Russian trade agreement immediately resumed.

Two Jail Terms Imposed Upon British Engineers; Three to Leave Russia

MOSCOW, April 19 (AP)—An appeal will be made against the prison sentences imposed early today on L. C. Thornton and William H. MacDonald, British engineers, convicted of espionage, sabotage and bribery.

The pair were held incommunicado in prison. Four other British engineers who were tried on the same charges were leaving Russia, tomorrow, presumably forever.

Three of these—Allan Monkhouse, John Cushny, and C. H. Nordwall—were under orders to get out of the country. Albert W. Gregory had been acquitted, as was expected.

They were not allowed to see the two condemned men with whom they had worked for nearly 10 years in setting up British machinery in electrical plants throughout Russia.

Thornton, chief construction engineer in Russia of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company of England, received a three-year term and his assistant, MacDonald, a two-year sentence. Immediately afterward they were hustled off to prison.

Eleven Russian co-defendants received prison terms up to 10 years and one was acquitted.

German Case Recalled

It was recalled that similar sentences imposed in the case of German engineers tried for sabotage in Russia since the Soviet régime was established were withdrawn and the prisoners deported.

The prospect of leniency in the case of MacDonald appeared slight, however, since he admitted his guilt both during and before the trial, which began a week ago today. And although Thornton had repudiated a confession he made to the secret police, he was most bitterly attacked by the prosecution, and as a result received the severest sentence.

MacDonald had been held without bail since the raid on the Metropolitan-Vickers offices and residences of the staff more than five weeks ago. The others gained their liberty on bail after being held only a short time.

The released British went this morning to the suburban home of Monkhouse, who was director of all business of the British company in Russia, to sleep. They said they were all going to take the Berlin train tomorrow night.

Company to Continue Work

The Metropolitan-Vickers Company will continue to operate in Russia under contract with the Government unless orders to the contrary are received from Manchester, England, the company headquarters. The prosecution stressed during the trial that the action was taken against the individual employees and not the company. There are nine other British engineers employed here by the company.

Ten-year sentences along with confiscation of their property were imposed on three of the Russians, prominent officials in the Soviet electrical industry. These were Vassili Gusev, director of the big power plant at Zlatoust in the Ural Mountains; A. T. Lobonoff, chief of the electrical department of the Ivanovo power station, and L. A. Sukoruchkin, manager of the Moscow electrical station.

The prosecution had demanded the extreme penalty for this trio, branding them as "traitors" and asserting their efforts to wreck the Soviet plants and connected industries was much worse than any offenses of the Britons, since these men were acting against their own country.

The lightest sentence of any imposed was ordered in the case of the lone woman tried, Anna Kutusova, the secretary to Monkhouse. She was sentenced to a year and a half in prison. The only Russian acquitted was Y. I. Ziebert.

V. A. Sokoloff, assistant director at Zlatoust; N. G. Zorin and M. L. Kotlyarevsky were sentenced to eight-year terms. M. O. Krasheninnikoff was given a five-year term. P. E. Olyenik, who formerly did electrical engineering work in Chicago and San Francisco, was ordered to prison for three years and B. P. Lebedeff, for two years.

N. P. Vitvitsky also was indicted but was excused from trial because of illness.

The three judges who tried the case and also imposed sentence came in with their verdict at 12:55 a. m. The presiding judge, Vassili Ulrich, kept the crowded courtroom standing while he read a 25-minute statement of the findings.

New England to Get First Five of Camps For Forestry Army

The first five of 50 camps to be built by the army for the Citizens Conservation Corps are to be constructed in New England, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner of the First Corps Area announced today. One will be located at Stow, Me., three in New Hampshire near North Woodstock and Bartlett and on the Swift River, and one in Manchester, Vt.

Sites for a total of 500 camps in New England are now under consideration, General Conner said. He has dispatched Mr. William P. Ennis of the General Staff Corps to Vermont to make a survey for the exact locations of the camps.

The camps, in which will be housed the members of President Roosevelt's forest army, will include four barrack buildings, a recreation and administration building, kitchen and mess hall and utility building. Each barrack will hold 50 men. They are a single story affair and will be 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. The construction will begin within the next fortnight. The actual work of building will be done by boys of the corps under supervision of army officers.

General Conner also announced additional quotas for the forest army in New England which calls for a total of 16,700 men. Vermont has been allotted 750, New Hampshire 1000, Rhode Island 1500, Connecticut 2030, Maine 1500, and Massachusetts 8750. Registration of applicants will begin at army reception headquarters in the various states next Monday.

Akron Not Yet Located

ABOARD U. S. S. PORTLAND, April 19 (AP)—The Navy still had not found the hulk of the dirigible Akron today but a group of divers and 20 vessels continued combing the area in which one side of the control room and much fabric were picked up.

Liquor Shackled in Toronto By Real Effort of Control

(Continued from Page 1)

ment store, but at no grocery and at no restaurant. Even at a government store you buy your beer only when you have paid a dollar for your personal, annual government permit—with a second dollar required for the year's right to purchase hard liquor.

In both cases, further, you'll not get your permit until you tell the "Vendor" in charge of each of the government's 124 stores in the Province what your business is, how much you earn, the number of your dependents, and a lot else. And you can't walk off with the stuff under your arm—only beer can be delivered—until your purchases have been not only entered in your permit book but also added up to show the total amounts to date—followed perhaps by Mr. Vendor's question—"How come? Aren't you going it pretty strong?" (All this has nothing to do with the so-called 4.4 per cent, which, being figured by volume, is considered too thin to bother with, the beer of the government stores being now 6 or 7 per cent and more by volume.)

I'm not saying that it all works out as neatly and prettily as that sounds. But it is plain that the Toronto worker doesn't find it easy—as in Montreal—to drop into a tavern every few doors. There just ain't no such door! Nor is his boy able to spend his evenings—as in Montreal—skating on the edge of not only intoxication, but vice, by dropping down to one of those alluring café tables where the pretty—and, usually, amazingly young—lady lets him pay for her wines or beer and thus for the evening's rent of her business office.

Of such cafés, as of such taverns, there just aren't any in Toronto; none by law, and I am inclined to believe after considerable effort to learn the contrary, comparatively few otherwise—with these few, further, not widely known, not close to public run-ways, as in Montreal, not at all attractive, and not accepted and recognized by public opinion.

"Royal Mounties" Coöperate

Bootleggers there are, including, oddly enough, some who bring liquor in from the States under fake labels. But nothing on the scale of Montreal where in spite of constant wrecking of stills, 5000 illicit gallons per week are said to be supplied. Mainly in Toronto they are retailers only—bottle-passers, dependent on working this scheme or that for getting the real stuff from the Government liquor stores and always liable, therefore, to have their supply stopped.

Plainly enough, also, the Dominion's "Royal Mounties" coöperate closely with the provincial and municipal police in picking up offenders, whether these be intoxicated humans or stray bottles of alcoholic intoxicants moving around without evidence of excise duties handed to the Dominion or profits paid the Ontario Liquor Commission. Above all, no grocer, café proprietor, or tavern keeper is, as in Montreal, aggressively pushing his wares. Not even brewers and distillers are allowed to indulge in newspaper, mail, or radio advertising—except "the Dow Girl" who sings the usual song of beer-fed health from a station outside provincial boundaries.

Now these findings, different as they are from Montreal's, do not for a moment mean that every Torontian is eternally sober or completely satisfied with his Ontario Plan.

"Rotten!" answered a machinist. "Put over by the Methodists. Montreal a lot better. Why should I be required to invest in at least a half-dozen bottles of beer at a time—and then get arrested if I so much as open them on the street?"

"Beer by the glass—that's what we all want!" came quick as a flash from a newsboy.

"Not so bad," says the street-car conductor—"except that $2 permit."

"I could get along with my home-brew—that's permitted, you know," explains a half-employed laborer, "but today they go and slap a tax of 50c. on every 10c. worth o' that! Shameful!"

Objections From Society Ranks

But from my observation I'd say that these complaints have slight chance of either getting rid of the permit system or of allowing the beer parlor. On these points, at least, public opinion generally appears altogether too decided. Somewhat greater hope exists, perhaps, for those more aristocratic men and women who at the polite dinner table argue for making beer and wine available with meals in at least a few carefully chosen hotels and restaurants.

"It's disgraceful!" so runs their protest. "Next month on the eighteenth there'll be a grand ball at the Royal York. Since nothing can be served at table, we'll all have to rent rooms, take down the liquor we have bought at the Government stores with our permits, and then serve our guests. And because that crowds the drinking into a short time and small space, they'll all drink a lot too much—even though they'd never dream of 'tanking up' on the wine they'd like to order at a table."

It sounded like home—all the more so because few seemed to consider the possibility of arrest, even though the law makes any and all drinking away from residence illegal—with hotel rooms made legally into temporary residence only when the occupant is accompanied by baggage.

Both wine at hotels and beer by the glass—also the right of brewers and distillers to advertise—are now being widely boosted by a so-called Moderation League—supported, according to many, by the brewers and distillers. This boosting, incidentally, is based upon the claim that the resultant taverns and cafés would increase profits and lower taxes by increasing tourist travel—and tourist travel always means us Yankees.

Ontario Gets Many Tourists

To this, however, the counter argument is that the figures show that, in spite of Montreal's beer-serving taverns, wine-dispensing cafés, and bottle-at-a-time liquor stores, six tourists now visit Ontario to every one that visits the Province of Quebec. (Incidentally, it is worth noting also that while for every 1000 cars registered in America, 74 visited Canada in 1931, a total of 401 out of every 1000 registered visited the United States from Canada! So it would look as if those temperance advocates are right who claim that so far as alcohol is concerned, gasoline bloweth mainly where it listeth.)

But even the hotels appear to think the chance is slight of obtaining either of these modifications. On the whole, it has to be reported that Toronto's "man on the street" seems quite generally to feel that his local plan is hard to beat—provided you accept, as all nine Canadian provinces except Prince Edwards Island have accepted, the idea of the propriety of the Government in the liquor business.

Nevertheless, even assuming such acceptances, the question is bound to arise in the mind of the American visitor whether we here would ever vote such authority to the vendor over our personal habits as Ontario's permit system, ostensibly at least, confers upon him. The permitless and practically control-less control plan of Montreal could hardly appeal to anyone except the very latest of our Europe-reared immigrants. Without the individual permit feature, Ontario's plan would be only slightly better. But even assuming its results to be convincing, would our own more cosmopolitan and decidedly less law-respecting mixture of populations look upon it with favor?

So the evenings of my Toronto visit brought a query as different as could be imagined from those furnished by my nights in Montreal:

"It looks as if the days' assurances that the control plan here actually controls have considerable justification. But even if they have, would an equal measure of favorable results among ourselves be guaranteed by the six years' experience of a city which in many ways appears to deserve its title as 'Toronto, the City of Churches—Toronto the Good?'"

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Leah King Kennedy, Evanston, Ill.
Mary E. Frohn, Whitestone, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet V. Kellogg, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Carolyn W. Yeaton, Bar Harbor, Maine.
Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, Houston, Texas.
Lawrence A. de Moroff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Nelson de Moroff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss F. Jordan, St. Albans, N. Y.
Richard Jordan, St. Albans, N. Y.
Robert Jordan, St. Albans, N. Y.
Mrs. George Worrall, Winthrop, Mass.
Wilber B. Downes, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. R. Auger, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Edith Kent, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Miss Pauline Kent, Rochester, N. Y.
Daisy Alkin, Gary, Ind.
Nellie S. Strait, Dorchester, Mass.
Elizabeth A. Healey, Framingham, Mass.
Augusta B. Healey, Framingham, Mass.
Florence A. Curtis, Port Chester, N. Y.
Mrs. Dudley M. Vieth, Rye, N. Y.

D. A. R. Congress Protests Cuts In Nation's Defense

Cleavage in Ranks Shows Members Who Prefer Patriotic Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—Daughters of the American Revolution at their Forty-second Continental Congress here, girded themselves as "Minutemen" today to protest the proposed sweeping reductions in army appropriations.

The congress passed and sent to the President a resolution opposing any reduction in the personnel or efficiency of the army, navy, marine corps, national guard, organized reserve corps, reserve officers' training corps and citizens' military training camps, "as such reduction would seriously weaken our national defense."

Warned by Col. Fred Ryerson, a retired army officer, that action might be taken within the next 24 hours on the plan before President Roosevelt to cut 4000 officers and 13,000 enlisted men from the regular army and abolish the citizens military training camps and the reserve officers training corps, Mrs. William A. Becker, chairman of the National Defense Committee, yesterday received authorization to send immediate protest to the President should an emergency arise before the entire congress had time to act.

Mrs. Becker announced that she was in constant touch with the War Department and would forward the resolution should she be notified that it was needed before the entire congress had opportunity to vote.

There is a definite cleavage in D. A. R. ranks at present between the administration under Mrs. Russell William Magna, which believes that the society should get back to its original purpose of patriotic education, and the militant followers of the last two administrations who want it to participate widely in the defense policies of the Government.

Yesterday, for instance, Mrs. Becker representing the present administration urged her committee to delay action until the full congress could vote on the army cut protest, but other members insisted that the committee make its protest known at once.

An army officer who told the committee yesterday that he did not think the question of pacifism in the colleges "serious" was greeted with derision and told he was uninformed as to conditions. Col. Ralph M. Parker, referring to the case of two University of Maryland students who recently refused to submit to military training, said he believed "that if the two men were left and allowed to associate with the rest of the patriotic youths of Maryland sooner or later they they would conform to the views of the rest of us."

Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Wade of College Park, Maryland, declared that she was confident "those two boys were deliberately placed in the University of Maryland to refuse to take military training. I can give you the word of the vice-president of the university that Communist propaganda was at the bottom of it."

Warning against nonpatriotic propaganda in the schools, Mrs. E. P. Pendleton of Kansas asked for an investigation of textbooks for socialistic propaganda. Nine out of every ten lecturers in the midwestern schools, she said, have "socialistic leanings." She reported that thousands of students are signing pledges not to bear arms in case of war.

It was reported to the congress today that there are seven "real Daughters" of soldiers who fought in the Revolution still living. These are Mrs. Miriah S. Allen, New Lexington, Ohio; Mrs. Angeling Loring Avery, Willimantic, Conn.; Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, Williamsport, Penna.; Mrs. Carolina P. Randall, Greenfield, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Pool Newson, Gibson, Ga.; Miss Sara Pool, Gibson, Ga., and Mrs. Mary P. Tillman of Berkeley, Calif. The fathers of some of these women were as young as 14 when they entered the Revolution and their mothers were sometimes second or third wives of the veterans.

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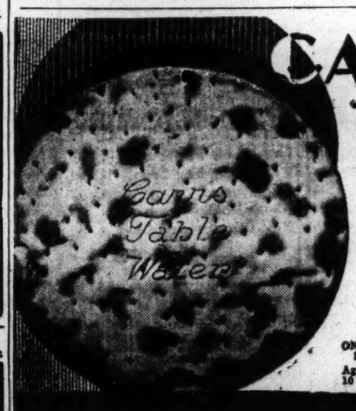
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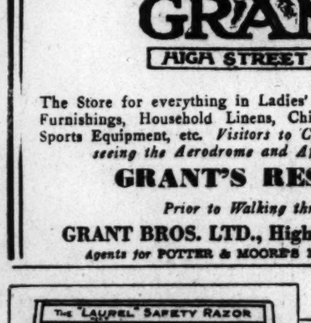

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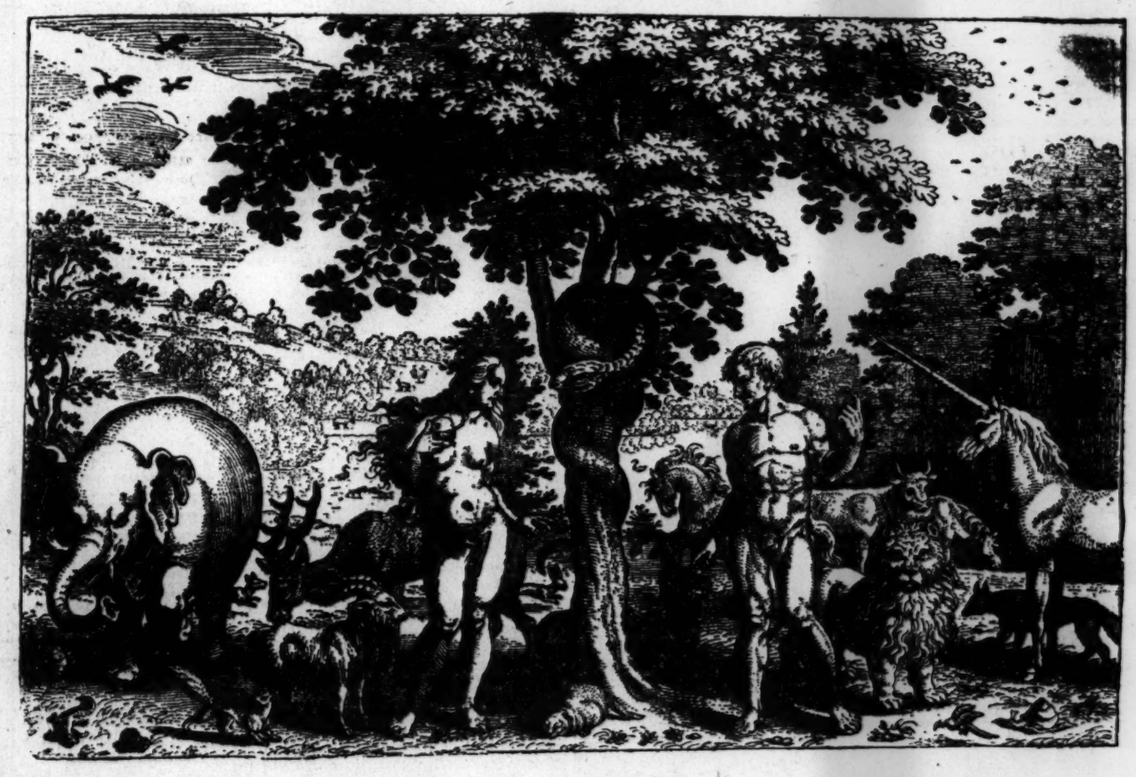

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Florrie

IT WAS a pleasant enough studio in itself; but the special, the peculiar charm of the place was, indubitably, the lackadaisical Florrie.

Florrie was young, a trifle blank-eyed, and ever so slightly slatternly in appearance—with a brown woollen stocking apt to be coming down, and a starched white cap usually suspended from one ear. Florrie was the maid. Every morning, at nine o'clock, she bumped open the door, sauntered in, and deposited upon a chair next to the bed a massive black tray bearing a massive breakfast. She rendered, of course, several other little services besides this: such as bringing in hot water, and lighting fires, and wandering about gently touching things with a large duster; but it was during these first of the day visits that we were both, for some reason or other, at our reciprocal best.

To begin with, there were usually letters stacked against the plump and chipped teapot; and if there was one thing that Florrie took intense pleasure in it was letters. By the time she reached the top of the five flights of stairs she had always, quite frankly, familiarized herself with postmarks and handwriting. "There's one from your friend in Paris," she would report. "And one from those people in Spain. And three from America." It was the American mail that interested her most. "Fancy knowing somebody in America!" she had said, the morning after my arrival; and when I told her that I lived there sometimes myself she had looked off, more blank-eyed than ever, and, after a deep silence: "I've never seen an Indian," she had remarked thoughtfully.

* * *

By the end of the first week, our *rapprochement* was firmly established. There were, of course, various little things about the other that neither of us particularly cared for. I, for instance, didn't approve of the way Florrie bumped open the door, and perused manuscripts, and let the blind hurtle to the top of the tall window with a terrific slap; and Florrie didn't approve of posters on the walls instead of pictures, and of candles instead of a wholesome glare in the middle of the ceiling, and of tea parties at which everybody sat on the floor, toasting their own crumpets, and (least of all) of my inveterate habit of boiling onions over the gas ring.

Apart from these small differences, however, our relations were of the most amiable. When the morning letters had been disposed of, and suitable portions made public, Florrie would lean against the door, a languid hand clasping the knob, and her cap slung over one ear, and hold forth upon a variety of subjects while I made my way, in orderly fashion, from porridge to bacon-and-eggs, and from bacon-and-eggs to toast and marmalade.

Her personal history constituted one of our favorite topics. She belonged, I soon learned, to a large farm family in the midlands; and she had come to London something less than two years ago with a bagful of homemade clothes and a headful of high, if somewhat vague, intentions. And she had been fortunate. Oh, most fortunate! No doubt about that! She had found this place right away, without a shadow of difficulty; and here she had remained for twenty months—with a nice little room to herself in the basement, and an occasional kipper to her breakfast, and a half day off every week, regular, no matter what.

* * *

This afternoon off was, of course, the bright core of her existence. It happened on Wednesday; and the following morning everything that had taken place was meticulously set out for my benefit. Now and then, it appeared, she was companioned on her sprees by a kitchen maid from one of the houses across the Square; but usually she ventured forth quite on her own. Usually, that was, in the autumn, when I first arrived. By December it became apparent that something had occurred. Mysteriously, Florrie had acquired a young man.

She had distinct difficulty in communicating the fact; but at last, with a great air of nonchalance, in an aggressively careless voice, she managed to mention him. "My young man," she said, "took me to the London Museum to see Queen Victoria's dresses. They're ever so queer. She must have looked funny."

I stopped spooning up porridge, and stared at her; but she was gazing at the Corsican poster, with intense interest, as if she had never seen it before. And that was all on the subject for that day.

Gradually, however, the young man was brought out into the open, as it were; and eventually, as the weeks went on, he became the established motif of practically all our conversations. To be sure, I was never, to the very end, quite to understand how they had happened to meet (perhaps she had forgotten her umbrella and he had said: "Permit me, miss," or perhaps they had found themselves kneeling side by side in St. James's Park, feeding the ducks); but apart from this one cloudy point I was most generously acquainted with the situation.

The young man, by name Albert, was, I learned, an "indoor servant"; and he, too, had Wednesday afternoon off—a fact at which Florrie never ceased to marvel. (And really, when one came to think how appallingly easily it might have been Tuesday afternoon, or Thursday . . .) And he was, it soon became obvious, a very superior sort of person. Oh, very. Although he might from time to time take Florrie to "the pictures," his feet, left to themselves, evidently turned into far loftier paths; and Florrie, a trifle dazed but exceedingly impressed, was trotted into galleries to look at paintings and statues, and into museums to look at vases and Egyptian jewelry and illuminated manuscripts and stuffed animals and screens and armor and models of ships. . . . And afterward, regularly, they ended up with a tremendous high tea (Florrie taking her shoes off under the table to give her toes a stretch).

* * *

Even here, to judge from reports, Albert shone forth in a most gratifying fashion. For no sooner had the band played a few notes, or the singer opened her mouth, than he was able to tell, nine times out of ten, not only the name of the piece but of the composer as well.

One could see Florrie at those moments: sitting very erect, toes curled up, wearing her best hat and her blue glass beads, and beaming proudly over her fish-and-chips at her clever young man. And Albert, sitting opposite her—what was he like? Very tidy looking, I felt, with smoothed down hair, daubing at his mouth with a napkin (he would be sure to pay twopence extra for napkins) and eating his cake, even plain currant cake, with a little fork. . . .

By midspring matters were palpably moving to a climax, and one morning Florrie, in the belligerent tone of one prepared for an attack, announced that she and Albert were going to be married. Not immediately, it appeared, but when they had saved up enough money to go to Canada, where Albert had an uncle named Mr. Lark, and which she reported (still very much on the defensive) was ever such a lovely place, with snow as high as a house, and sleds garlanded with bells, and everybody swathed in furs from one day's end to another; and not long after that came the news that the good Mr. Lark, out of the benevolence of his heart, was prepared to pay half of their passage.

* * *

Then, abruptly, I left the studio and London, and Florrie was lost sight of until one dark, wet morning, several months later, when I went to Euston Station to see somebody off on the eight o'clock boat train.

Luggage being weighed; people eddying about—buying papers, buying fruit—nonchalant and flustered, subdued and laughing people—sleepy children—flying porters. "Good-by, my dear." "Good-by." And all at once—It was! Without a doubt! There, stepping briskly down the platform ahead of us, arms linked, each carrying a bag, were Florrie and her young man.

I didn't find their carriage until the train had begun, gently, to pull forward along the tracks; then; "Florrie!" I shouted, banging my umbrella against the window.

She opened it, and shot her head out, her blue glass beads swinging from her throat.

"Bon voyage, Florrie!" I cried, running with the train.

"What?" Florrie asked.

"Hope you have a lovely—" But I lost ground, so took out my handkerchief and waved instead.

She waved back, very hard, her face a small, pink blur under her best hat.

"Good-by—good-by—"

Florrie was off.

DORIS PEEL.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Neighbors

Oh, neighboring was neighboring, times when
A frontier housewife, hungry for her kind,
Must journey miles of wilderness to find
A cabin and a woman's face again.

How fine an art, it later on became!—
In days of gracious leisure; fenced in yards;
Cross-stitched, blue gingham aprons . . . calling cards . . .
A picture fading now in memory's frame.

Life lost something of its zest, its savor—
Neighborliness out-moded for a while—
Yet once again the piquant phrase, to neighbor,
Attains new glory, coming back in style,
With radio to bind a multitude
Of alien folk in one vast neighborhood.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Fenimore Cooper Sketched

I believe that I am the only person living today with personal recollections of James Fenimore Cooper, novelist and son of the founder of our village. As I write his name hundreds of thoughts come crowding to my pen; stories concerning his life and his character with which I am familiar, but most of which have been told and retold so many times that it would be futile for me to repeat them here. . . . But I can draw a picture of the man as I knew him and as my father and mother, whose friend he was, found him to be—an intimate little sketch from a childish hand, for Fenimore Cooper's life was moving towards its eventide as my young life dawned. . . . Although Fenimore Cooper had much difficulty with publishers and was involved in numerous lawsuits (which he usually won, testifying to the justice of his contentions), he was not the difficult man to get along with that some biographers have painted him. His was not the type to become a favorite with the people in general, as were some of his contemporaries in the village. But he was a kindly man with a stern sense of right and wrong, with many steadfast friends who cherished his friendship, and a devoted family.

The most vivid picture that I carry of the man is that of him escorting Mrs. Cooper with a courtly courtesy that always marked his manner, to the buggy from "The Hall" (which was just across the street from our house on Main Street), the sun shining on his face as he smiled a greeting and waved a friendly hand to a little girl who might chance to be sitting on her front steps watching him across the way. Almost every day this tableau was repeated, Mr. Cooper on such occasions usually being dressed in a yellowish brown coat, dark trousers and a straw hat, somewhat the worse for wear. A cravat tied in a loose knot or bow flowed across his bosom. Mrs. Cooper always wore the same little hat tied beneath her chin with a lace veil draped over it and a shawl thrown around her shoulders.

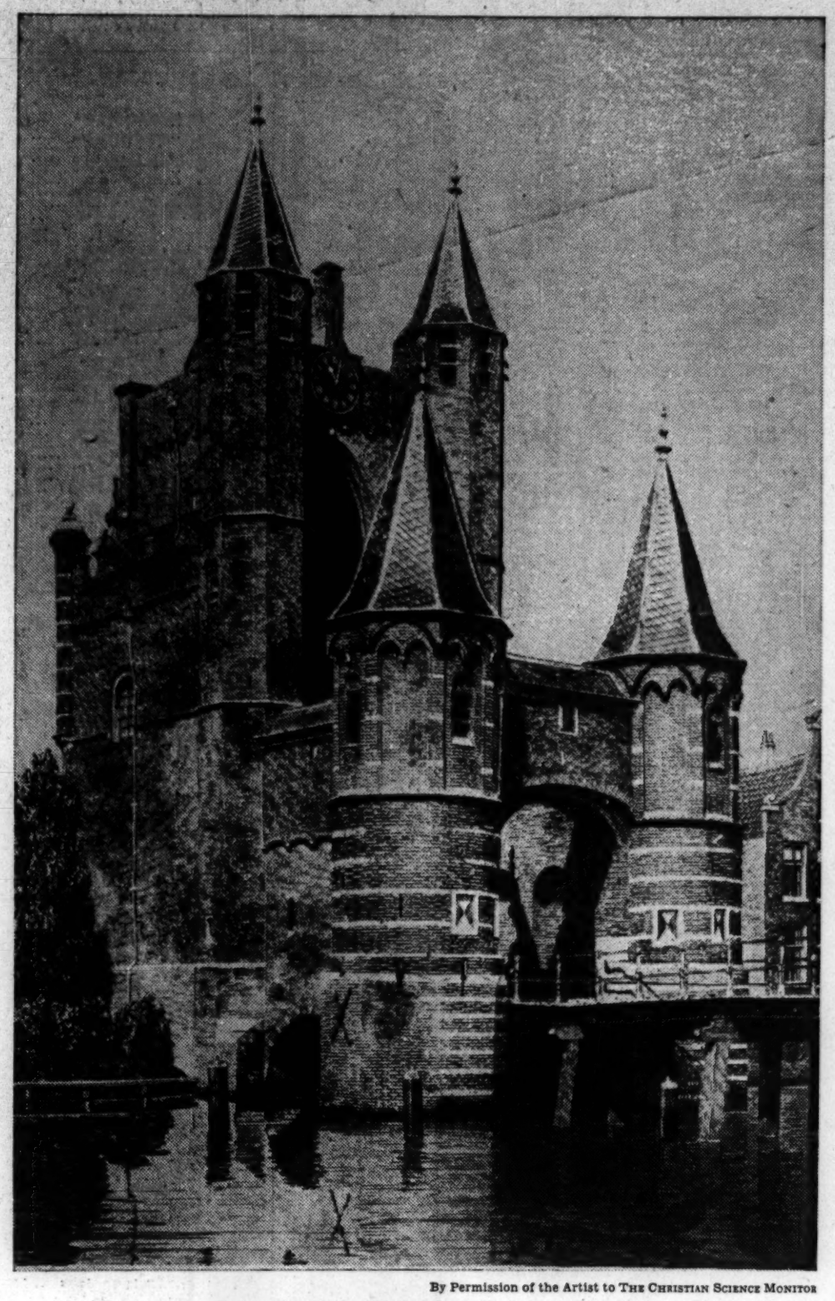
I shall never forget the picture they made as he assisted her to her seat. No young girl being courted by her most ardent suitor could have been handed into her carriage with greater care and courtesy than was Susan Cooper, the companion of her squire for nearly half a century.

Speaking of Mr. Cooper's courteous manner, I am reminded of the thrill my childish heart experienced when upon one occasion I met the author coming out of his grounds, as I was going in. With unconscious graciousness, he swung wide the gate for me (a little girl of seven or eight), and bowing gravely, he stepped aside for me to pass. It gave me the most grown-up feeling. For the rest of the day I went around with my head in the clouds, dreaming of that coveted young ladyhood which somehow seemed suddenly very near.—From "Full Harvest," by CHARLOTTE PRENTISS BROWNING. (Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co.)

The Jays Arrive

A dream is intensely clear and specific, this day is a beautiful dimness; I cannot on reflection call it dream-like. It is rather a memory half-awakened. The other slope of the valley is silent and veiled, though the veil has no margin, no beginning or ending; within that *umbra* the ploughman and his horses float slowly along past hovering statuary of trees, brown and chalky pencillings, medusæ of air. If you would have a world less like illusion, you need only stoop to this grassy border here; the mild winter has given sheltered plants a moist green which is defined in innumerable minor tints of difference; the dewy light is of a quality with the notes of the small birds, which Keats called "liquidity." . . .

The business of the day is disturbed by instinctive comparisons. Go into the orchard just now, quietly as you will, in the twilight; and at once there is a volley of angry warnings metallic "pinging," like bullets, insisting on being heard through all preoccupation; yet you notice it comes from only one or two points of the thicket. The blackbird we have always with us. The jays are an event. Suddenly they have arrived in the molehilly meadow by the horse-watering, foraging and playing, satin-blue gentry, charming in their movement (both feet together) on the ground, never leaving their woodside far.—EDMUND BLUNDEN, in "The Face of England." (New York: Longmans Green.)



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The Amsterdam Gate, Haarlem (Holland): From an Etching by D. Harting

HAARLEM has much to attract the artist and to claim the attention of the traveler. This old Dutch town attained the height of its prosperity in the seventeenth century, when it had a thriving cloth-weaving industry. In the following century, the weaving of silk and damask and the making of lace were introduced by French refugees. Today the industries of the town are the manufacture of cotton, dyeing, bleaching, engineering and printing—Haarlem is reputed to possess the oldest printing establishment in Holland. But of more interest to the traveler are the great bulb-growing fields, outside the town, for which it is famous. Here in the flowering season are acres of land like gay checkerboards, ablow with the color and fragrance of hyacinths, tulips, anemones and lilies.

In the bright spring weather nothing could be pleasanter than to wander among the quaint gabled houses of the town, explore the narrow canals and admire the architectural legacies from the past. There is the Great Market Place in the center of the town and the Groote Kerk, with its organ which at one time was the finest in the world; and next to the church the Meat Market, a brick and stone building dating from the seventeenth century, and the Town Hall with its magnificent paintings by Frans Hals. In the Teyler Museum there are various art collections, including a fine collection of drawings by Rembrandt and other old masters.

Of the medieval town gates, the fortress-like Amsterdam Gate alone survives. There it stands beside the River Spaarne as solid as on the day, centuries ago, when with pride the burghers saw it completed. The extent of Mr. Harting's appreciation may be gauged by the epic quality of his print. With meticulous care he has built up, almost brick by brick, its vast structure until the whole towers magnificently on the plate. Looking at this print, one feels that Mr. Harting knows the fabric of the building as intimately as one knows the features of a friend.

Mr. Harting, who was born in Java, is one of the foremost contemporary Dutch etchers and engravers. At the Imperial Academy of Plastic Arts in Amsterdam, where he studied, he was one of the most gifted pupils of the late Professor P. Dupont, himself a fine etcher. Mr. Harting's success in his chosen medium may be ascribed partly to the fact that he has devoted himself entirely to etching and engraving; and his prints of architectural subjects, landscapes, flowers and portraits attain a remarkable degree of perfection. His work is represented in the Dutch "Cabinet of Prints," the official graphic museum, also in the Leiden Cabinet of Prints and in the Boyman's Museum. His work is also known outside Holland and several museums in the United States, including the Museum of St. Louis, have etchings by him in their collections.

"Sure dwellings"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Isaiah spoke of "a peaceable habitation" and of "sure dwellings." One of humanity's recurrent problems is that of housing. This question is not confined to one country or city. Many modern communities have set experts to study the subject, and work has been carried out, from town planning to the many details of the dwelling house.

For the progress that has been attained, we are grateful; yet behind all that has been accomplished is discernible a reaching out for that true home to which Paul referred when he wrote to the Corinthians, "The things which are not seen are eternal," and assured them that "we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The Psalmist speaks of a "secret place" wherein to "abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Throughout the Bible, upon the revealed truths of which Christian Science is founded, and to which Mary Baker Eddy has furnished a "key" in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," there is found the frequent metaphor of a house; and despite varying characteristics the world over, the home is where foundations of character and of national life are laid. A person seeking the solution of any difficulty through the truth as taught by Jesus and the apostles, learns in Christian Science that the need, even the need of a home, can be met through an understanding "that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle" (Science and Health, p. 275). Christian Science teaches that God, the divine Principle, Love, can be the author only of that which is like Himself, of that which partakes of His spiritual nature; that the Father, who is absolute, unchanging good, is expressed by His idea, man, created in His image and likeness. When, therefore, one sees his true spiritual self as the expression of the one All-good, Mind, the limitless possibilities of being begin to unfold to his understanding.

On page 254 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God." This metaphor strikingly illustrates the difference between the material and the spiritual. As the significance of these poetic metaphors is even partly understood, harmony and right supply begin to be made manifest. This has often been proved. At a Wednesday evening meeting in one of the Christian Science churches, where opportunity is always given to testify to healing through the understanding of Truth, a speaker told of how, owing to an occupation which caused much moving from city to city, a family found difficulty in securing a house. It became spiritually clear to him that, although mortals seem subject to the vagaries of material conditions, the real man dwells in perfect and harmonious environment, in an ever present heaven, where Principle reigns supreme, where only God, Love, has control. Thus, through true thinking their problem was solved.

Later, it became necessary for another student of Christian Science, who had listened to this testimony, to seek accommodation in a strange city. It was alleged that houses and rooms were very difficult to secure; but as the assurance, "Thou art the guest of God," was held to, generous accommodation was manifested and a home became available. Through the telling of this second experience others also were enabled to secure the needed house that, until they were thus helped, they had been unable to find. In this way the needs of those who humbly seek spiritual direction are met by the providence of God. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 454 of Science and Health: "The understanding, even in a degree, of the divine All-power destroys fear, and plants the feet in the true path,—the path which leads to the house built without hands 'eternal in the heavens.'"

What is it to be "the guest of God"? Is it not consciously to dwell in the "many mansions" or mental conditions of love, service, constructiveness, amenity, and convenience which reflect God?

Solomon is remembered as one of the world's great builders. His high motive and resolute purpose, Truth-directed, led to the building of a wondrous edifice in honor of God. In his dedicatory prayer he declared, "Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded?" Thus, to some degree he grasped the truth that God is made manifest through qualities which reflect Him. It remained, however, for Mrs. Eddy to reveal that the real man dwells in the consciousness of Truth and Love. In the twenty-third Psalm we read, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

Spiritually to dwell in the ever-presence of God enables one not only to secure a "house" expressing comfort, beauty, and harmony, but to occupy it in safety. This is truly to prove that we dwell in a "peaceable habitation" in "sure dwellings" as promised by Isaiah.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

"MORADAS SEGURAS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL PROFETA Isaías habló de una "mansión de paz" y de "moradas seguras". Uno de los problemas de la humanidad que se presenta siempre de nuevo, es él de la vivienda, y esta cuestión no está limitada a un país o una ciudad. Muchas municipalidades modernas han empleado técnicos para estudiar el asunto, y mucho trabajo se ha hecho en esta dirección, abarcando todo el vasto reino desde el método de hacer planes para la construcción de ciudades, hasta los muchos detalles que componen la vivienda misma.

Estamos agradecidos por el progreso que se ha alcanzado; pero tras de todo lo que se ha llevado a cabo, se puede ver un anhelo por aquel hogar verdadero al cual Pablo se refería, cuando escribió a los Corintios: "Las cosas . . . que no se ven aún, son eternas", asegurandoles que "tenemos de Dios un edificio, casa no hecha de mano, eterna en los cielos". El salmista habla del "retiro del Altísimo", en el cual se puede morar "seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente".

A través de toda la Biblia, sobre las verdades reveladas de la cual se funda la Ciencia Cristiana, y para la cual Mary Baker Eddy ha suplido una "clave" en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), se encuentra con frecuencia la metáfora de una casa; y a pesar de las características tan varias en las diferentes partes del mundo, el hogar es el sitio donde los fundamentos del carácter y de la vida nacional se plantan. Una persona que trata de encontrar la solución de una dificultad cualquiera por medio de la verdad tal como se enseñó por Jesús y los apóstoles, aprende en la Ciencia Cristiana que toda su necesidad, hasta la necesidad de una casa, puede suplirse por su entendimiento de que "Dios, el Espíritu, es el Todo-en-todo, y que no hay otro poder ni otra Mente,—que Dios es el Amor, y que por eso es el Principio divino" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 275). La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que Dios, el Principio divino, el Amor, puede ser autor solamente de lo que es parecido a Él mismo, de lo que participa de Su naturaleza espiritual; que el Padre, que es el bien absoluto e invariable, se expresa por Su idea, el hombre, que es creado a Su imagen y semejanza. Cuando, por lo tanto, uno reconoce su verdadera identidad espiritual como la expresión del único Ser, del todo bueno, la Mente, las posibilidades ilimitadas de la existencia empiezan a desarrollarse en su entendimiento.

En la página 254 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH Mrs. Eddy dice: "Peregrino de la tierra, tu hogar es el cielo; extraño, eres el huésped de Dios." Esta metáfora ilustra sorprendentemente la diferencia entre lo material y lo espiritual. A medida que la significación de estas metáforas poéticas se entiende, aunque no sea más que parcialmente, la armonía y provisión adecuada empiezan a manifestarse. Esto se ha demostrado en muchos casos. En un culto del miércoles por la noche en una de las iglesias de la Ciencia Cristiana, donde siempre se ofrece oportunidad para testificar de las curaciones efectuadas por el entendimiento de la Verdad, una persona contó la experiencia de su familia que, debido a una ocupación que la llevaba mucho de un lugar a otro, tenía una vez gran dificultad en encontrar una casa. Pero entonces comprendió espiritualmente que, aunque los mortales parezcan sujetos a los caprichos de las condiciones materiales, el hombre verdadero mora en un ambiente perfecto y armonioso, en un cielo siempre presente, donde el Principio reina con supremacía, y donde sólo Dios, el Amor, tiene dominio. Así se encontró la solución de aquel problema por medio de esas ideas de verdad.

Más tarde, otro estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana, que había oído aquel testimonio, tenía que buscar acomodación en una ciudad extraña. Se decía que era difícil encontrar casas y cuartos; pero cuando la declaración: "Eres el huésped de Dios", fué mantenida en el pensamiento, se manifestó acomodación generosa y se encontró una casa. Por medio de la mención de esta segunda experiencia, otros también fueron capacitados para encontrar la vivienda que habían menester pero que hasta aquel punto no habían podido hallar. De esta manera las necesidades de aquellos que buscan humildemente la dirección espiritual se suplen por la providencia de Dios. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 454 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "Un entendimiento, aunque no sea más que parcial, de la Omnipotencia divina destruye el miedo, y planta los pies en el camino de la Verdad,—el camino que lleva a la casa construída sin manos, 'eterna en los cielos'".

¿Qué es eso de ser el "huésped de Dios"? ¿No es un habitar consciente en las "muchas moradas" o condiciones mentales de amor, servicio, ideas constructivas, amenidad y ajuste armonioso, que reflejan a Dios?

Salomón se recuerda como uno de los grandes constructores del mundo. Sus elevados motivos y propósitos determinados, dirigidos por la Verdad, le llevaron a la construcción de un edificio maravilloso a la gloria de Dios. En su oración dedicatoria declaró: "He aquí que los cielos y los cielos de los cielos no te pueden abarcar, ¿cuánto menos esta Casa que yo acabo de edificar?" Así es que él comprendió en cierta medida la verdad que Dios se manifiesta en las cualidades que le reflejan. Pero quedó para Mary Baker Eddy revelar que el hombre verdadero mora en el conocimiento de la Verdad y del Amor. En el salmo veintitrés leemos: "Ciertamente la bondad y la misericordia me seguirán todos los días de mi vida, y en la casa de Jehová moraré para siempre."

Si moramos espiritualmente en la omnipresencia de Dios, nos será posible no sólo encontrar una "casa" expresando comodidad, hermosura y harmonía, sino ocuparla con seguridad. Eso es probar de veras que moramos en una "mansión de paz", en "moradas seguras" tal como nos fueron prometidas por Isaías.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma, puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Fridthjof's Banquet Hall

Oft when the moon in the heavens was riding, the old man related
Wonders of foreign lands seen by him when as a viking he journeyed.
Far on the waves of the Baltic, the White, and the Northern seas tossing.
Mutely the company listened. Fixed were their eyes on the speaker,
Even as bees upon roses; the poet was thinking of Brage,
Brage with silver beard flowing, and tongue clothed in wisdom the choicest,
Sitting 'neath shadowy birches, telling a story by Mimer's
Unceasingly murmuring fountain, he too a saga unending.
Covered with straw was the floor, and upon a walled hearth in the center,
Constantly burned, warm and cheerful, a fire, while down the wide chimney
Twinkling stars, heavenly friends, glanced upon guest and hall, quite unforbidden.
Studded with nails were the walls, and upon them were hanging
Helmets and coats-of-mail closely together; also between them
Here and there flashed down a sword, like a meteor shooting at evening.
Brighter than helmet or sword were the sparkling shields ranged round the chamber;
Bright as the face of the sun were they, clear as the moon's disc of silver. . . .

Rich was the house, and the eye of the stranger, whichever way gazing,
Rested on cellar well filled, or on pantry or press overflowing,
Jewels the rarest, trophies of conquest, gleamed in profusion;
Gold carved in runes with great skill, and wonderful things wrought in silver.

—From "Fridthjof's Saga," by ESAIAS TEGNER. Translated from the Swedish by THOMAS HOLCOMB and MARTHA HOLCOMB. (Chicago: Scott, Foresman.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Biggest Wave Of Security Buying Since September

Inflation Talk Responsible for Much Bullishness—Utilities Heavy

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The stock market was swept upward today on the biggest wave of buying since September.

Metal shares generally led the rise, particularly coppers, silver issues, and steels, as announcement of inflationary steps at Washington prompted excited shifting of funds into commodities and shares to take advantage of prospective decreased purchasing power of the dollar. Gilt-edged bonds naturally weakened, as funds were shifted out of that form of investment.

The market soared 1 to 11 points before meeting profit-taking in the late trading. Commodity shares were greatly in demand, with trading at a pace that taxed facilities at times.

Rails were strong, while utilities were inclined to heaviness. Homestake was up 11 points. Other advances of 4 to 6 points occurred in Cerro de Pasco, Allied Chemical, American Smelting, National Steel, Macy and U. S. Smelting. U. S. Steel rose more than 3.

Among the utilities Consolidated Gas lost 2 points. American Telephone lagged, ruling about unchanged.

Turnover approximated 5,000,000 shares.

The market had more than inflation prospects to be bullish about, with steel production rising to 23 per cent of capacity, the highest in about a year, and a number of executives making optimistic statements at annual stockholders' meetings, but the inflationary movement was the chief motivating factor, as foreign currencies rose swiftly against the dollar, and commodity markets boomed.

Position of Utilities

There was a decided tendency to shift out of public utility shares into shares of companies with inventories of materials which were appreciating in value, on the theory that public utility rates would be slow in adjusting themselves to a higher price level. A number of public utility executives have viewed prospective inflation rather hopefully, however, in expectation that it might tend to stifle the widespread agitation for lower rates.

While railroad rates are also fixed, the rail shares responded optimistically, presumably on the prospect of stimulating of business by the rise in prices.

While Wall Street has viewed inflationary agitation with mixed emotions, many prominent quarters with misgivings, some leading banking quarters expressed high hopes today over the decision of the Administration to take the inflation problem in hand. This, it was felt, would forestall ill-advised monetary legislation, and would assure proper safeguards.

Some conservative quarters recommended caution, recalling that the brisk rise in sterling prices in the British speculative markets on suspension of gold payments there in 1931, was followed by a substantial reaction. On the whole, however, Wall Street was in high spirits.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market reacted to such an extent from inflation developments today that it was difficult to separate the joyful from the sorrowful notes.

United States Government securities, uncertain yesterday, gave serious thought to the monetary situation. Some of the Libertys were heavily traded from losses ranging from fractions to around a point, while several of the Treasurys dropped more than a point in rather limited transactions.

Higher grade corporate bonds of all categories followed the "gilt edge" Governments in the downward movement, but a number of secondary issues took on a somewhat buoyant tone, apparently reflecting the optimism of their close-kin junior securities. A number of foreign obligations also rallied smartly.

Among the leading corporation gainers were American & Foreign Power 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Gulf States Steel 5½s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri Pacific 5½s, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Texas Corporation 5s, and United States Rubber 5s. Some of these issues were up more than 2 points at one time.

On the other hand, some of the principal utilities and rails were losers to the extent of 1 to more than 2 points. Among these were loans of American Telephone, Santa Fe, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Consolidated Gas, Great Northern, North American, Union Pacific and Western Union.

Most of the German Government list advanced around 2 points, and some of the Reich corporate bonds were relatively strong. Japanese and Italian loans were up fractionally to a point or more.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	6.85	7.27	6.85	7.14	+.41
July	7.00	7.40	7.00	7.37	+.39
October	7.23	7.64	7.23	7.52	+.42
December	7.44	7.77	7.39	7.56	+.42
January	7.54	7.83	7.54	7.72	+.41
March	7.68	7.99	7.80	7.86	+.40

Spots 7.25, up 46 points. Tone at close, very steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.80	7.19	6.78	7.11	+.39
July	6.97	7.37	6.97	7.26	%.39
October	7.20	7.59	7.18	7.49	+.39
December	7.31b	7.73	7.39	7.65	+.42
January	7.29	7.75	7.29	7.73	+.44
March	7.52	7.72	7.52	b7.83	+.41

b—Bid. Tone at close very steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.04	5.08	5.01	5.06	+.01
July	5.04	5.07	5.02	5.06	..
October	5.07	5.09	5.03	5.08	..
December	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09	-.08
January	5.10	5.12	5.08	5.12	..
March	5.14	5.17	5.11	5.16	..

Spots 5.29, down 7 points. Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 19	Last Apr. 18
20¾	13¼	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
8¾	3	..	Adams Express	3300	8 ½	4¾	8¾	4¾
54½	38	..	Adams Exp pf	10	46	44	44	42½
18¾	8	..	Adams Millis	300	10	9½	10	9¼
10¼	5½	..	Addressograph	400	6	6	6	5¼
3¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	500	2¾	2½	3¾	3¼
10¼	7¾	1.30	Affiliated Prod	1900	10¾	9¾	10½	10
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	6400	60¾	62	60½	56½
1¼	½	..	Airway Elec App	200	1	1	1	..
15¾	11½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	21800	15	14½	15¼	14
1¾	¾	..	Alleghany Corp	1800	1	¾	1	1
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xx	300	1½	1¾	1½	..
2½	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
9¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	400	9	7¾	8	..
89¼	70¾	6	Allied Chem	34800	89¼	83¾	89¼	82¼
121¾	116¼	7	Allied Chem pf	300	119½	119½	119½	..
10¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	12700	10¾	10	10¾	10
9½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	2600	9½	8¾	8¾	8¼
1¾	¾	..	Amal Leather	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
8½	5	..	Alam Leather pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
30¼	18½	2	Amerada	6300	30¼	28¾	30¼	28
14¾	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	13½	12¾	13¾	11¾
13½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	12½	11¾	12½	12¼
39¾	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	37	37	37	34
4¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	13500	4⅞	4	4⅞	4⅛
23½	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	310	21¾	19½	20¼	20¼
15¾	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	13¾	15	15¾	21¼
67½	49½	4	Am Can	60300	70	65	70	63¾
128¾	112	7	Am Can pf	300	120	119¾	120	..
11	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	3600	10¾	10¼	11¼	10
36	15	..	Am Car & F pf	500	26	24¼	26	24
40	34	3†	Am Chicle	600	39¾	38	39¾	37
22¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	5400	18	16½	18	17
10¾	3½	..	Am European	200	5	4¾	5	..
8½	3¾	..	Am & For Pow	1400	8½	5¼	8	5
14½	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1800	14½	10¾	14¼	10
12	6¾	..	Am & For Pow	900	11½	8	11¾	6
9¾	4¾	..	Am For Pow 2 pf	2100	9¾	6	9¼	5¾
4½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	3100	4½	4	4½	3¾
22	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1100	22	19½	22	18½
6¼	3¾	..	Am Inc	1100	6	5¾	6	5¾
34	25	8	Am Ice pf	200	30	30	30	..
8¾	4¼	..	Am International	1600	8¼	7¾	8	7
12½	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	2100	12½	10¾	12½	10½
25½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	500	35½	35	35½	35
2¼	1	..	Ma Mach & Met	800	2¼	2	2¼	..
8¼	3½	..	Am Metal	2700	8½	6¾	8	6¾
28	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	1600	28	25	28	..
30	17	1½	Am News	10	19	19	19	19
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1500	5½	4½	5½	4¾
24½	9¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	13½	10¾	13½	11¾
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1100	11½	10¾	11½	10¾
8½	4¾	..	Am Radiator	16500	8½	7½	7½	7½
11¼	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	41600	11¾	10	11¾	9¾
24¼	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	200	23	23	23	22
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	14	14	14	..
27½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	50800	27½	21½	26½	20¾
58¾	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	6100	58¾	55½	58	54
61	20¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	41	41	41	..
9½	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	13200	9½	7	9¼	8¾
56	37¾	2	Am Steel F pf	50	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
37½	30	2½†	Am Stores	1500	37½	35	37	35
51½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	35400	51¾	48	50½	48½
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	1800	100	100	100	99¼
109¾	96½	..	Am Tel & Tel	65600	90½	86¾	90	88
9	4¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
18¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	30	13	11½	13	..
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	900	13¾	12¾	13½	13½
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	300	11¼	11	11¼	..
6¾	3¼	..	Am Woolen	2800	5½	5⅞	6⅞	5¾
34½	22¾	..	Am Woolen pf	300	34½	31¼	34¼	31
3	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2000	5¼	4½	5	3⅞
31½	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	500	31½	29½	31½	..
9½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	21200	10	8	10	8
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	2400	13¼	11½	12½	12½
4½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	4¼	4¼	4¾	16
16¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	500	16¼	16	16	50
54	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	55	53½	55	..
2¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	3600	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1500	1¼	1¼	1½	1¼
14¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	16⅝	14	16	13⅞
2	1½	..	Arnold Constable	500	2	1⅞	2	..
3	2	..	Artloom Corp	500	3½	3	3	..
7¾	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14100	8	7¼	7¾	7¼
34	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	1800	35	33⅛	34½	33
31	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	31½	31½	31½	31
47⅜	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	32700	44½	40⅞	43⅝	40⅛
68	50	5	Atchison pf	500	56	55½	56	51½
26½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	22½	21	22½	21
11¾	10⅝	1	Atl Refining	13300	18¼	15⅝	17	15¼
12¾	9	..	Atlas Powder	700	12¾	11¾	12	11½
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	4800	39⅝	35½	38½	36½
15	13¾	1	Austin Nichols A	200	15	13¾	15	..
8½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	13800	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
			—B—					
6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4½
15⅝	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20000	11½	11¼	11½	11¾
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9600	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	9¾
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	12½	11	11¾	11½
28¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	500	25	23	25	23
9½	5¼	..	Barker Bros pf	10	5½	5½	5½	..
3¾	3	..	Barnsdall A	5800	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	..
13½	7	..	Bearing Cream	2400	15⅛	13⅝	15⅝	12½
51⅞	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	4900	54½	51½	53	..
5	3½	..	Belding Hem	900	4½	4¼	4½	..
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	6900	10½	9½	10⅜	9¼
16⅝	9	..	Best & Co	7400	17½	17	17½	16
20½	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	36300	21	18⅜	20¾	17¾
40⅞	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	3800	44½	41½	44½	40¾
8¼	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	220	9¾	8⅜	9¾	8¼
8	3½	..	Blaw Knox	900	8	7	8	..
26⅜	24	7	Blumenthal pf	50	24	24	24	..
16⅞	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	10200	18½	16¾	17⅞	16¾
55	52	5†	Bon Ami A	200	53	53	53	..
26¾	18	1.60	Borden	12300	25⅞	24½	25⅝	23⅞
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	2400	10	9	10	9
12	9	..	Boston & Main	700	6¾	6	6¾	..
5½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1500	4¼	4	4	3⅝
9½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	300	9	9	9	..
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	6000	30½	29¾	29¾	29¼
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	..	76½	76½	76½	..
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	4½	4½	4½	4
45⅛	37	6	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	68½	65¾	65¾	71
33	28½	3	Brown Shoe	600	31½	31	31½	30
⅝	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	¾	¾	¾	½
3½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	3½	2¾	3½	3
36	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	90	29	28½	29	26¾
4½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	5	4⅝	5	4¼
2¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	1½	1½	1¼	..
4¼	2½	..	Bullard	600	4¾	4	4⅝	4
10¼	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	21500	11	10¼	11	10½
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
1	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1	1	1	¾
2	1¼	..	Butterick	400	1½	1½	1½	..
15	8½	..	Byers	15800	16	13¾	15⅞	13¾
46¼	30½	2	Byers pf	10	39	39	39	..
			—C—					
15	7¾	..	Calif Packing	4900	15	13½	14¾	13¾
½	¼	..	Callahan & ♣ L	900	½	½	½	..
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1100	3½	2¾	3¼	2½
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
8½	6¾	..	Canadian Northern	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	9⅜	8⅞	9½	8½
19	14	1	Cannon Mills	500	19	18¼	19	18½
6¾	4½	..	Capital Admin	300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	..
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	75000	53⅜	49⅝	53	48⅞
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	630	56½	54	56	52½
10⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4500	12⅜	10½	12½	10¼
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	1100	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
24⅝	14	1½	Central Aguirre	3500	25½	24⅛	25½	24⅝
15¼	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	40000	19⅞	14¼	19⅛	13½
1½	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	1½	1½	1½	..
30¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1800	18¾	17	18	17½
30½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	3900	29	28	29	28
1¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	½	½	½	¾
3	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2	2	2	..
8¾	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
3½	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	600	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
6½	1¾	..	Chi Ar N'western	3000	3½	2¾	3⅜	3
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5	5	5	3
4	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	3¼	3	3¼	3
7½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	7	6¼	7	..
5⅝	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2⅝	2½	2½	..
7½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
8⅞	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	4⅝	4	4⅛	..
8⅞	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	20	8	8	8	8
10	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	400	13½	10½	13½	10
9	6	..	Chile Copper	40	7	7	7	..
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	35000	13⅜	12⅝	13⅝	12¼
12½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	12	11⅞	11⅞	11½
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	47	47	47	..
1	¼	..	City Stores	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2¼	2¼	..	City Stores A	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
13	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	7500	11½	11	11	11
5	2	..	Collins & Aikman	300	5½	4½	4½	4½
12	10	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	10½	10½	10½	..
7⅛	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2200	8	7½	7¾	7
19¼	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	50	19¼	19¼	19¼	18¾
19½	12½	..	Coo & So 1pf	110	16¾	14	16¾	..
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	61	61	61	..
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	9400	12	10½	11⅝	10⅞
10¾	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2100	9	8⅜	8⅞	8¾
35¾	23½	2	Columbian Carb	6200	35¾	33⅝	35½	33⅞
6¼	4	..	Comm Credit	400	6	5¼	6	5⅝
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	70½	70½	70½	..
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	17½	17⅜	17⅜	..
20¾	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	19	19	19	18½
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3300	27½	25½	26	25
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	96	96	96	..
14¾	9	.80	Comm Solvents	41000	15	14½	15	13⅜
4	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	9200	1½	1⅜	1½	1¼
50	31	6	Comwlth & Sp1	2100	34½	33¾	34½	33¾
9⅜	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	700	9½	8⅞	9¼	8¾
4½	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2½	2¼	2¼	2
11⅞	5½	..	Consol Film I pf	1100	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	7½
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	41300	44⅜	41	43¾	44⅜
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	1200	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
6¼	3	..	Consol Oil	3900	6¾	6	6¾	5¾
100⅛	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	11200	99½	98¾	98¾	..
4	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4	4	4	..
¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	3800	½	½	½	¾
4¾	1½	..	Contained A	300	4½	4½	4⅝	3⅞
2	¾	..	Container B	800	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2
5	3	..	Cont Baking A	1800	5⅞	4⅝	5⅜	4¾
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	1200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
42½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	42¾	42	42½	42½
47⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	9500	50½	47⅞	50¼	47½
8¼	3½	..	Cont Ola Fibre	1100	5	4⅜	5	4¼
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2100	15⅜	14½	15⅜	14¼
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	1200	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
7¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6500	8¼	7⅛	8¼	7⅛
61	45½	3	Corn Products	34100	64½	60¾	64⅜	59¾
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	40	128	127½	127⅝	127½
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	..
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1200	27¾	27	27¾	27
3⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1100	21¾	21½	21½	21⅜
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	2100	15½	14½	15	13¾
34	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	30	24	30	22½
1⅞	½	..	Cuba Co	1800	2½	2	2½	1¾
6½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	14000	7½	6¼	7⅛	6
41½	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	880	45	52	45	41½
28	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	31¾	31½	31¾	28½
48¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	35	35	35	34½
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1100	10¾	9¾	10¾	9¾
2½	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	4900	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
3¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3000	3	2¾	2¾	..
70	60½	..	Cushman 8%	50	70	70	70	..
8½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
			—D—					
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
58¾	37¾	..	Del & Hudson	9700	53¾	49½	52½	48⅛
27¾	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	8500	22⅛	20¼	22	20
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	50	50	50	..
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	1200	19½	19	19⅞	19
15¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	7900	16¾	14⅝	16¼	15¼
18⅝	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	4200	16	15¼	16	15¼
13¾	10½	.75	Douglas A	100	13	12¾	13¾	12¾
8	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	8	7¾	7¾	..
3⅜	2⅛	..	Dresser B	100	3	2¾	3	2¾
43	32½	3	du Pont de Nem	30000	44	40½	44	39¾
106	98½	6	du Pont deb	300	100	98	100	98¾
102	95	8	Duquesne Li pf	40	94	94	94	..
			—E—					
3¾	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1300	4¼	3¾	4½	3⅝
61¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	5100	87¾	84	87¾	83
6	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	6¼	5½	5¾	5
20½	16	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4300	14¾	13⅝	14½	13⅜
2¾	1	..	Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
7½	3½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	1¼
7½	2½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3100	5¼	3¾	4⅜	4¼
20¼	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1100	10	9¼	10	..
18⅝	6¼	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	400	..	..	..	8
27½	21	3	Elec Stg Battery	1300	23½	27¾	28½	27¼
34	28	3	Endicott Johnson	100	34½	35½	35½	34
108¾	107	7	Endicott John pf	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
4	1	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4	4	4	..
38	36½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
11	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bldg	200	7¾	7	7	¾
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½
1½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	1	1	1	..
			—F—					
3¾	3½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
30	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	300	35	35	35	30
33½	18	..	Fed M&S pf	800	30	25	29½	21
3¼	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
1¼	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3½	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	14½	14½	14½	13½
18⅜	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2500	16	15¼	16	14¾
14⅜	9½	.40	Firestone T&R	3000	14½	13¾	14½	13
63⅜	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	3900	59	53	59	51½
58	43	2½	First Nat Stores	3500	52¾	51¼	52½	50½
8	7	..	Florsheim Shoe A	300	7¾	7½	7½	..
97	85	6	Florsheim 6 pf	40	86	86	86	..
4½	3½	..	Follansbee B	600	5½	4¾	5½	..
6¾	6¾	..	Food Mach	600	7½	6¼	7½	..
6¼	3

Financial: News and Comment

Problem of New Wool Clip Sale Is About Solved

Conferences Result in a Plan Which Satisfies Trade for Most Part

The disposal of the wool of the new domestic clip, which, this year, is under the control of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through loans placed upon sheep by the regional agricultural credit corporations, more especially in the so-called "territory" sections west of the Mississippi River, appears, as a problem, to have been fairly well solved.

Following a series of conferences which have occupied the better part of the last two weeks, a plan has been evolved which, in the main, has received the commendation of the wool trade. Harry B. Embach, manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, has called a meeting of the wool trade to discuss plans for the marketing of these wools.

Consequent upon this conference, Col. Embach and President Robert L. Turnbull of the Boston Wool Trade Association were delegated by the Boston wool trade to go to Washington and advise Mr. Morgenthau what the wool trade would do to assist the Government and the woolgrower in the merchandising of this wool now under government control through R. F. C. loans and estimated as comprehending somewhere between 100,000,000 and 150,000,000 pounds of wool.

The Marketing Plan

The marketing plan, as finally evolved, and approved by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, provides that the R. F. C. wools are to be consigned to houses in the wool trade, which after careful investigation, are apparently as financially responsible houses, whether private dealers or coöperative marketing associations. This wool is to be marketed in orderly manner under plans laid down by a wool advisory committee.

It is noteworthy that the proposed plan goes a long way toward returning the marketing of wools under Government control to a competitive basis. Beyond the point of protecting reasonably the loans made upon this wool by the R. F. C., it is understood that the marketing of the wool will be left more to the price basis determined by the law of supply and demand than was the case under the Federal Farm Board.

It is now clear that the coöperative marketing people have reached the conclusion that beyond a certain point it is impracticable to attempt to handle a heavy tonnage of wool.

Competitive Basis Wanted

It is hoped that a broad, competitive basis will be realized for the marketing of the 1933 wool clip, with no effort to force wool upon the market to the disadvantage of the staple, nor yet to withhold it from the market to the point where consumption may be retarded or restricted.

All wool houses receiving consignments of the R. F. C. wools will be expected to dispose of such wools ratably with other wools which they may own themselves or may have upon consignment from growers who are not under obligation to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations.

The growers, whose wool is pledged under this plan, are to be permitted to select the consignee whom they prefer. The sales plan, according to Mr. Morgenthau, will include "a revised schedule of handling charges which will show a saving to the grower." The commissions to be paid under the plan are 2 cents for original bag wools and 2½ cents for graded wools.

The plan which is much nearer to the approach to marketing in accordance with natural laws already has had a beneficial effect upon the wool market, and prices are distinctly firmer here in the East, while in the West the impetus to buying of the new clip, or that part of it which is free from government loans, has been greatly accelerated.

Sales in Southwest

Several million pounds of wool have been sold in the Southwest and in the intermountain states as well as in California, at prices which for the best of the French combing fine and fine medium wools have been figured as the equivalent of 40 to 42 cents, clean landed basis, Boston.

In the bright wool states, prices have been moved up to the point where 13@14 cents is being bid f. o. b. cars for the better medium wools of Ohio and Michigan and up to 14 cents is being bid "on the street" in St. Louis for graded medium wools.

In Texas, the spring clip of mohair, also, has been practically all marketed, largely to one Boston buyer, who took over 6,000,000 pounds.

In the Boston and other seaboard markets, there has been a decided increase in the demand for wool. It is estimated that 5,000,000 pounds of wool were sold out of the old wools on hand last week. Most of the wool sold was of the fine and fine medium topmaking type.

Some half-blood territory wool has been moved at about 40@43 cents, clean basis.

Wools suited to the woolen mill trade, especially at half-blood quality and lower, have been in fair request, good A supers selling up to 42@43 cents and being held as high as 45 cents.

There has been some interest shown in fine noils, good white clear domestic bringing 35@36 cents.

Beech-Nut Packing Profit

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP) — Beech-Nut Packing Company had March quarter net profit of $403,051, equivalent to 78 cents a common share, compared with $467,999, or $1.05 a share, a year ago.

Sugar Prices Advance

NEW YORK, April 19—California-Hawaii Sugar Co. has advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 4.30 cents a pound, effective today.

Electric Power Output Increased

By the Associated Press

New York, April 19

ELECTRIC power output last week rose to 1,409,603,000 kilowatt hours from 1,399,367,000 in the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute announced today.

The decrease from the corresponding period last year was 4.8 per cent, contrasted with a 4.5 per cent loss in the previous week. The latter was the smallest percentage decline from the previous year recorded for several months.

Output declines as shown by the major geographical groups follow: Atlantic seaboard, 4.9 per cent compared with 2.7 per cent in the previous week; central industrial, 6.3 compared with 5.7; New England, 6 per cent compared with 3.8; Pacific coast, 6.6 compared with 6.8.

New Haven Railroad And Boston & Maine To Join Activities

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19 (AP) —Stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in annual meeting today were informed through Edward G. Buckland, chairman of the board, who presided, of the plans of John J. Pelley, president of the road, for further economies in operation of the property which gave promise of savings of at least $3,000,000.

Mr. Pelley's plan provides in part for pooling of equipment of the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads in train service, and elimination of duplicate service. The savings, Mr. Pelley said, could be used to pay interest at 5 per cent on money which would be expended in improvement possibly up to $62,000,000.

Charles Francis Adams, of Concord, Mass., former Secretary of the Navy, was elected a director to fill the place of the late Earl V. Charlton of Fall River, Mass.

The meeting was enlivened by a debate over the salary received by Mr. Pelley, during which chairman Buckland refused to say what that salary is.

As protests against "gag rule" were heard, Arthur S. Barnes, owner and editor of the Bristol Press, offered a resolution calling for drastic slashes in the salaries of high officials of the road.

The resolution would provide for a 30 per cent cut in all salaries from $10,000 to $25,000, a 40 per cent.

Sharpest Rise For Bar Silver In Many Years

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Bar silver shot up 3½ cents an ounce in New York today, the sharpest advance in many years.

This placed the price for immediate delivery at 32¾ cents an ounce, and the level was fixed by bullion dealers after a jump of 3 cents in future dealings in the National Metal Exchange, which is the limit permitted in trading rules for one day, and sharpest since inauguration of futures dealings in the white metal here.

In futures, the December delivery reached a top of 33¾ cents an ounce. There was some reaction from the best during the late morning, but prices stiffened again after midday.

More Business Permits For Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Permits issued for new business enterprises in southern California during the quarter ended March 31, increased over those for the like period in 1932, according to the State Division of Corporations. There were 525 permits granted compared to 488 permits for the first three months of 1932.

Twenty-seven manufacturing concerns received permits during March. They plan to produce a variety of articles, including bricks, wearing apparel, ice cream, refrigeration machinery, furniture, hats, and confections. Eight mining companies, 12 real estate companies, and 13 oil companies were organized.

Canada's Foreign Trade

OTTAWA, April 19—Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, showed an export trade balance of $67,693,483. Domestic exports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, totaled $473,907,455 and imports $406,213,972. For the preceding 12 months exports were $576,344,302 and imports $578,492,882. Exports of wheat during the last fiscal year were 239,373,255 bushels, valued at $130,646,365, while for the preceding 12 months they were 191,316,933 bushels, valued at $15,739,451.

Midwest Steel Operations Improve

CHICAGO, April 19—With the demand from automobile makers leading the way midwest steel makers last week recorded the third consecutive weekly increase in sale and specifications and have stepped their operations to the peak for this year and in most cases the best levels since last summer. Ingot production for the current week on the basis of present schedules will run in the neighborhood of 22 per cent of capacity.

Timken Roller Bearing Loss

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 19 — Timken Roller Bearing Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $276,066 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net profit of $217,617, or nine cents a share on 2,411,638 no-par shares of stock in the first quarter of 1932.

Gillette Safety Razor Net

Gillette Safety Razor Company for the three months ended March 31, 1933, earned 28½ cents a share on the common stock, compared with 66 cents a share in the March, 1932, quarter.

Otis Steel Co. Loss

Otis Steel Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 operating loss of $305,605; bond interest, amortization and expense, $178,766; depreciation, $216,000; net loss, $700,371.

Mack Trucks Orders

NEW YORK, April 19—Mack Trucks, Inc., has received two orders, valued at approximately $700,000 for a total of 92 buses.

Dollar Exchange Takes Sharp Drop On Gold Embargo

Decline in London and Paris—Business Is Very Active

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—The dollar exchange took another sharp drop today following announcement of the reimposition of the American gold embargo. In late trading after the close of the regular banking hours the rate was $3.63 to $3.64 to the pound.

The official close was $3.55, compared with a close of $3.47¼ yesterday, and in the late trading the market dropped steadily. Business after banking hours was on a very active scale.

The Bank of England's purchase yesterday of more than £4,000,000 in bar gold was reported to represent Germany's repayment on its international banking credits. The bank purchased since the beginning of the year £64,000,000 in gold, but yesterday's purchase was thought unconnected with exchange movements and there is no evidence of an exchange equalization fund operating for the moment in an attempt to support the dollar.

Pending more definite information regarding the American monetary policy and the forthcoming meeting between Prime Minister MacDonald and President Roosevelt, it is believed market exchange rates will be subject to erratic movements.

PARIS, April 19 (AP)—The United States dollar today hit a new official low since November, 1925, closing at 24.60 francs.

The Bank of France supported the dollar through the official Bourse session, but later unofficial trading took it to between 24.50 and 24.55 francs.

Banking circles said the movement was due chiefly to uncertainty concerning the embargo on gold in the United States, causing fear that dollars would not be convertible.

Sometime after the official close the dollar dropped to 24.30 francs in unofficial trading. This drop came after the receipt of dispatches from the United States announcing the decision to withdraw licenses for the export of gold.

ROME, April 19 (AP)—Banks offered 18.80 lire to the dollar at the close of business today, compared with a close of 19.32 yesterday.

Bankers attributed the flurry of speculation to an Amsterdam group of Dutch and French shorts. The official exchange close today was 18.51.

Island Creek Coal Earnings Decrease

As compared with the first quarter of 1932, the best period of that year, Island Creek Coal Co.'s earnings showed substantial decline in the opening quarter of this year. It is believed net will be reported at between $125,000 and $150,000, equal after preferred dividends to 15@19 cents a share on the 593,865 shares of common stock.

On this basis, the company's earnings in the quarter just ended were at the lowest point of the depression, but were not much below those of $152,630, or 20 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1932. They were less than half those of $325,819, or 48 cents a share, in the first quarter of last year.

The decline in earnings is due chiefly to a level of soft coal prices 10@15 cents a ton and about 10 per cent to 15 per cent less than that of the March quarter of 1932. So pronounced a decline in price could not be offset in full by operating economies.

Bank to Be Opened In Michigan by Couzens

WASHINGTON, April 19—Senator Couzens has taken out a state charter for a state bank in Birmingham, Mich., which is 17 miles outside Detroit.

The bank will be called Wabeek Bank, an Indian term for "best place."

Senator Couzens said he was prompted to open the bank because of the lack of banking facilities in that community. He further claimed that the creation of a new bank was necessitated by the rigid requirements of the Treasury and Federal Reserve that banks could only reopen on a 100 per cent basis.

General Foods Corp. Net First Quarter 60c Share

General Foods Corporation net for the first quarter of 1933 is likely to exceed $3,000,000, equal to about 60 cents a share on the outstanding 5,251,501 shares, compared with $4,433,775, or 84 cents a share, a year before.

While earnings are below a year ago, due to reduced prices, tonnage sales of branded grocery products increased more than 9 per cent in the quarter just closed over 1932.

Marshall Field & Co.

CHICAGO, April 19—Marshall Field & Co. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, estimates net loss at $2,073,500 after all charges, but without taking inventory. This compares with loss of $2,294,106 in the first quarter of 1932. Net sales for the first quarter totaled $15,432,200, compared with $19,370,300 in the like 1932 period, a decrease of 20.3 per cent.

Income Tax Receipts

WASHINGTON, April 19—Income tax receipts on April 17 totaled $1,084,907, bringing the total so far this month to $11,942,723, compared with $8,546,621 in the like period last year. In the fiscal year 1933 to date receipts totaled $575,987,072, compared with $862,080,787 in the like fiscal period last year.

Pittston Co. Loss

Pittston Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $1,115,483 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, minority interest, etc., compared with a net income of $386,333, or 36 cents a share, in 1931.

Minimum Wage Law Advocated As Stabilizer of Industry

Expert Says Legislation Based on Broader Economic Grounds Likely to Be Constitutional—Group Action by States Preferable

By MRS. E. M. BURNS

Lecturer in Economics, Graduate School, Columbia University; Author of "Wages and the State," "The Economic World," etc.

Minimum wage laws in the United States are no new development. The first American minimum wage act was passed in 1912 by Massachusetts and similar legislation was subsequently adopted in 14 other states and in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. With four exceptions, where the amount of a fixed minimum wage uniformly applicable to all occupations was written into the law, all the minimum wage acts provided for the fixing of rates by wages boards. Boards were to be set up for each industry and were to consist of representatives of employers, workers, and the general public. In all cases the laws applied only to women and minors.

The adoption of minimum wage laws by other states was checked in 1923 by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia was unconstitutional. Since that date the laws of several other states have met a similar fate at the hands of the Supreme Court or of local courts, while the laws of two states, Colorado and South Dakota, have never been effective because of the absence of any provision for enforcement. At the present time six states, of which Massachusetts, Wisconsin and California are the most important, have legal minimum wages that are actively enforced, although the law of Massachusetts is non-mandatory, that is to say, provides no penalties but relies for enforcement upon publicity. A law just passed by New York merely awaits Governor Lehman's signature.

Constitutional Objections

It may well be asked why, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, the movement for minimum wage legislation has been revived with such intensity in the last year. The answer is twofold. On the one hand it is believed by lawyers that the unconstitutional elements in minimum wage legislation can be avoided by changing the form and the declared objective of minimum wage laws. On the other hand, the continued depression has thrown into sharp relief the dangers of indiscriminate wage cutting. There is a growing realization that low wages do not merely cause hardship to the workers affected, but are also a danger to the stability of the whole industrial system.

Minimum wage laws now proposed are the result of efforts by constitutional lawyers to meet the objections raised by the majority of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia case. In rendering that decision, Mr. Justice Sutherland stated that while the court did not approve of legislation fixing a living wage irrespective of the nature of the work done or the value of the services rendered, a statute requiring an employer to pay in money at prescribed intervals covering the value of the services rendered and even to pay with fair relation to the extent of the benefit obtained from the service, would be understandable. Accordingly the minimum wage laws at present proposed do not attempt to regulate wages generally but provide for the fixing of a fair wage which is reasonably commensurate with the value of the services rendered. It is proposed that such a mandatory wage should be fixed by a representative board in any occupation where investigation discloses that the wages of a substantial number of women and minors engaged therein are both less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet minimum standards of living. In the opinion of competent lawyers, there is every chance that a bill which thus takes into account the interests of both employers and employees would be declared constitutional.

Causes Vicious Spiral

While those who are responsible for drafting minimum wage laws have thus changed their emphasis, the case in favor of minimum wage legislation is now based on broader economic grounds than previously, when exponents were concerned above all with the physical and moral effect of the payment of low wages upon women and minors. It is only too evident that a great part of the current pressure to liquidate has been felt in the field of wages. As a result, wage rates have fallen to levels which would not have been believed possible even three years ago, and in many cases workers are receiving wages as low as $3, $4, or $5 a week. Under normal circumstances it might be expected that this situation would correct itself through the ordinary forces of supply and demand. Workers would refuse to take work at such levels of remuneration and employers would be tempted by the cheapness of labor to expand production. At the present time, these controls are no longer effective. With the pressure of 12,000,000 unemployed, workers cannot be discriminating about wages. Moreover, the low level of average income forces more and more members of the family to attempt to obtain work at any price, and a state of affairs which in prosperity is characteristic only of so-called sweated trades threatens to become general.

Average Employer Helpless

Nor do low wages stimulate employers to take on more workers. A large proportion of the consuming public is composed of wage earners. Extremely low wages tend to defeat their own end by destroying purchasing power and thus leading to a further decline in selling prices. The situation is aggravated by the fact that even those whose wages are unaffected curtail their purchases in anticipation of reductions in their own incomes in the near future. In this way heavy and general wage cuts fail to bring increased profits to employers: prices fall and wages are again reduced, and it is difficult to see when the end of this vicious spiral will be reached.

Those who are concerned for stability of industry have turned to the minimum wage. It is obvious that wage earners cannot stand out against wage reductions in a period of depression. The average employer is almost equally helpless. So long as one of his rivals cuts wages, he must follow suit or be eliminated by competition. It is sometimes said that the situation could be controlled by trade associations or groups of employers. This control can be effective only in well-organized industries or in those where the average firm is large. But it is precisely in the ill-organized industries where firms are small and cut-throat competition is most acute that the temptation to economize on wages is at a maximum.

Individual Action Ineffective

Refusal by consumers to buy articles made under sweated conditions is ineffective because of the practical impossibility of ascertaining the wage cost of all articles produced or of identifying products manufactured by firms known to be paying low wages or working unduly long hours. Moreover, it is not reasonable to expect the mass of consumers, suffering themselves from reduced incomes, to stop buying in the cheapest market. Thus legislation appears as the only means to achieve what individually workers, employers, and consumers are powerless to bring about, namely, a minimum basis below which wages shall not be depressed.

Inevitably, proposals for minimum wage legislation meet with objections. Thus the present standard bill is attacked because it fixes wages only for women and minors and is said to limit the opportunities for work open to women. While legislation covering men also would be preferable, the practical difficulties of legislation confined to women and minors appear to be exaggerated. The levels of wages paid to women and minors in the trades affected are likely even after regulation to differ markedly from the general level of wages paid to men. Moreover, to a considerable extent effective competition between men and women is limited by the nature of the work performed. The case in favor of limitation to women and minors rests on the belief that the Supreme Court will more readily declare such legislation constitutional. In my judgment, however, this is a mistaken view. The grounds on which the case for the legality of legislation now rests would seem to justify legislation for men as much as for women.

Group Action Desirable

The desirability of legislation in separate states has also been questioned, and there is no doubt that federal legislation would be preferable from the economic point of view. Unfortunately, legislation of this kind would inevitably involve delay and would probably necessitate a constitutional amendment. Yet nothing is more clear than the fact that need for action is urgent and immediate.

It may then be objected that action by individual states will penalize those which carry minimum wage legislation. The danger of competitive selling is greatest from neighboring states. The farther removed the potential competitor, the greater is the protection afforded by additional costs of transportation. It is therefore particularly significant that in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and other competitive states in the eastern part of the country, strong committees for the protection of labor standards have been formed with the object of securing identical minimum wage legislation. President Roosevelt has also publicly encouraged states to adopt legislation on the New York model. Much of the danger of interstate competition would be eliminated by this kind of simultaneous action. Moreover, in the long run it is doubtful whether it is to the advantage of any individual state to encourage the development of low wage industries, because, as the experience of the canning industry in New York State indicates, such industries attract a more than proportionate share of inefficient employers.

Dividends

G. A. Hormel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record April 29.

Hale Bros. Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

National Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 70 cents on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 16, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 31 to stock of record May 15.

United Biscuit Company of America declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16, placing the stock on a $1.60 annual basis, compared with $2 previously.

United Light & Power Co.

CHICAGO, April 19 — United Light & Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28 net of $3,477,976 after depreciation, interest, amortization, taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., or $5.79 a share on 600,000 no-par shares of $6 preferred, compared with $7,306,675, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.08 a share on 3,473,923 average number of combined class A and class B shares in the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Coast Scrap Prices Unsteady

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19—Because of large stocks at principal consuming establishments, steel scrap on the Pacific Coast has not yet shown any sign of firming in sympathy with major eastern and middle West markets. A figure of $7 a gross ton at San Francisco is unofficially considered about the ruling price for heavy melting. Steel officials are unwilling to quote a definite price.

Procter & Gamble Profit

Net profit of Procter & Gamble Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, was $2,481,082 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., and for the nine months ended March 31, 1933, net profit was $7,072,732 after above deductions.

Sharp Upturn In Retail Sales In Canada Reported

Wholesale Volume Is Up Also, Reflecting Easter Impetus—Prices Firm

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—With more normal weather conditions, and the Easter shopping season at its height, a sharp upturn in both retail and wholesale distribution is reported throughout Canada, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

At department stores, the best sales were recorded in millinery and footwear, and there was a stronger demand for men's clothing and furnishings. Wholesalers of dry goods and woolens continue to report conditions as quiet, but there has been a quickening in the demand for wash fabrics and some of the lighter goods. Spring hardware is moving more freely, and a slight increase has been noted in the sales of paints and varnishes, according to dispatches to branch offices of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., located in the chief commercial and industrial centers of the Dominion. Wholesalers report that the surplus supplies of most manufactured lines have been absorbed, which leads to the belief that the peak of a shortage is imminent.

Manufacturing, on the whole, is about holding its own, despite the fact that orders are being confined almost exclusively to bare necessities. Distribution of lumber has quickened slightly, but production is being held down to former levels.

Orders Up at Montreal

Textile and shoe factories are maintaining a fair rate of activity. Agricultural implement factories are better occupied. In the heavy metal trade, on the other hand, there has been little improvement, as steel production continues low, and heavy users are not in the market to any extent. Farmers have been busily engaged in soil tillage in the Southern Provinces, and fruit prospects are said to be the best in years.

The advent of Easter week has caused an upward movement in millinery sales at Montreal, wholesalers reporting a very fair volume, both for advance orders and quick shipments. Sales are ahead of those for the same week last year; the actual dollar income, however, is less.

One of the larger textile manufacturers reports operations so far in 1933 as having averaged less than 60 per cent of capacity, while during the corresponding period for 1932 operations averaged 80 per cent of capacity. During the last ten days, orders have shown a sharp upturn. In the shoe trade, there is a little better demand for finer footwear, with prices remaining firm. In the ordinary footwear class, there has been little or no change noted.

Heavier receipts featured the butter market, with prices showing an advance of half a cent a pound. Cheese prices remain unchanged; there has been a slight improvement in demand. Sales in the spice, sirup, and starch lines remain much the same at a steady level; there is no noticeable improvement in sales, prices also are firm. Chain grocery stores are running from 15 to 20 per cent below those of the corresponding period of last year, although a portion of the decline is attributed to the closing of unprofitable stands. The general grocery trade remains quiet, with purchases being made only for immediate needs.

Cattle Prices Up

The demand noted two weeks ago for the lower-priced car holds up well, sales being ahead of last year. There also is a fair demand for used cars. Sales of accessories are down. The real estate situation shows a slight improvement. There has been general satisfaction expressed in the retention of the 6 per cent sales tax.

The local livestock market at Calgary shows signs of brightening up. Prices for cattle in the home markets, both east and west, were firm during the week. The action of the Federal Government in setting the value of the pound sterling at $4.60 with respect to certain primary products, including cattle and hogs, will, it is believed, stiffen prices in both these lines. Since March 1 hogs have registered a rise of 60 per cent.

The impending abandonment of the Fernie mines, as announced in the press, if permanently effected, as seems probable, will be a very serious blow to the city of Fernie. Apart from the acute financial predicament caused to citizens generally, the permanent closing down of the mines presents a very serious municipal crisis. The coal company has announced its intention of probably removing its plant to Michel some few miles away. To various causes are assigned this regrettable, but apparently necessary decision.

Women's Wear Active

Colorful window displays of Easter merchandise at Toronto proved of sufficient interest to develop a more enthusiastic spending campaign, although most of this was confined to women's wear; to a certain degree the men's furnishings trade also benefited. Wholesalers have been pressed for immediate shipment, as retailers' assortments are appallingly incomplete in many lines.

Shoe dealers experienced a quiet week, possibly a prelude to the spring demand, which would be improved with the advent of slightly warmer weather. Sales of men's clothing was on the increase, and some plants were taxed to capacity caring for last-minute purchases, prior to the holiday season. Practically, every line of business was impressed with the determined insistence of patrons to buy at low rates, irrespective of quality.

Cincinnati Street Railway

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 17—Cincinnati Street Railway Company omitted quarterly dividend of 35 cents due at this time.

Gold Purchase By Bank of England

New York, April 19

THE purchase of £4,468,121 of bar gold by the Bank of England Tuesday was the largest for any one day since England suspended the gold standard in September, 1931, and is one of the largest purchases for any one day in the history of the bank.

It brings the total gold reserve of the Bank of England to another new record high of about £184,789,000, equivalent to slightly under $900,000,000.

It is believed the gold which the bank bought during the day was an accumulation of metal acquired by the Exchange Equalization Fund over the last several days.

Output of Steel Ingot Rises To 23 P. C. Capacity

Steel ingot production this week has risen to 23 per cent of the country's capacity from 19½ per cent last week, and may be further increased within a few days by the starting up of the Carnegie Steel Company's rail mill on a recent order from the Erie Railroad. The present rate is not only the fourth consecutive weekly increase, but it is the highest in about a year and is above the monthly average for any month since March, 1932, as computed by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The chairman of the United States Steel Corporation on Monday announced a 21 per cent rate for the corporation's subsidiaries. Some of the smaller companies with a narrower range of products are working at considerably higher rates. Outstanding are the Detroit independent plant, which is at 100 per cent of ingot capacity, and a northern Ohio sheet producer, which is running at 50 per cent. Automobile orders are responsible for these high operations, some motor car plants having expanded their schedules to such an extent as to work overtime.

Almost every district except the Atlantic seaboard has shown marked improvement within the past week. The Pittsburgh district is now at 18 per cent, the Chicago district about 23 per cent, Cleveland is at 35 per cent, Youngstown and adjacent Ohio districts at 23 per cent and the Wheeling district at 40 per cent. There have also been gains at Birmingham and Buffalo. Aggregate orders received by some steel companies thus far in April are considerably in excess of their entire March bookings.

Guaranty Trust Co. Ships Gold Abroad

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The Guaranty Trust Company announced the shipment of $3,000,000 in gold to France on the steamship Paris.

The bank announced on Saturday that the United States Treasury had licensed it to make an export of gold.

This license, together with a permit for a small export of gold to Holland last week, were understood to have been permitted to strengthen the dollar in the foreign exchange markets.

After sharp advances in European gold currencies late last week, they subsided substantially when it was learned that the Treasury had licensed certain exports.

Later, it was announced that the Chase National Bank would send $3,000,000 in gold to France Friday on the liner Mauretania.

Large Chicago & North Western Loss in 1932

Chicago & North Western Railway System, including Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, for the year ended Dec. 31 shows a net loss of $14,081,054 after charges compared with a net loss of $8,775,565 in 1931.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows total asset of $850,399,199, compared with $845,682,499 Dec. 31, 1932, and profit and loss surplus $43,388,848, compared with $58,193,855. Current assets were $18,014,646 and current liabilities $36,198,988, compared with $20,738,506 and $22,368,004.

United States Trust Co. Statement of Condition

NEW YORK, April 19—The United States Trust Company in its statement of condition for April 11, last, showed surplus and undivided profits combined of $27,051,848, compared with $27,050,746 at the beginning of the year.

Deposits totaled $66,679,604 on April 11, compared with $68,592,558 on Jan. 1, while total resources were $96,513,279, compared with $98,663,846.

Lead Stocks Increase

Stocks of lead in the United States at the end of March totaled 194,251 short tons, compared with 189,751 at the end of February and 169,645 at the end of March, 1932, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Production in March came to 26,468 tons, compared with 23,410 in February and 24,568 in March, 1932. Shipments were 21,950 tons in March, compared with 17,349 in February and 32,137 in March, 1932.

United Corp. of Delaware

United Corporation of Delaware reports for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $3,285,063 after interest and current expenses, equal, after dividends paid on $3 preference stock, to 9 cents a share on the 14,529,465 no-par shares of common. In the March quarter of 1932 net income was $3,651,851, equal to 12 cents a share on the common.

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Regular Overseas Steamer Schedule From Great Lakes

Shipments To and From Foreign Ports to Start Next Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 19—The first attempt to handle cargoes to and from foreign ports on a regular schedule of St. Lawrence Waterway sailings is one of several factors that point toward increased shipping on the Great Lakes during the 1933 season.

Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Duluth and other lake ports may now expect to be treated to the novelty of trading their grain, automobiles, paints and chemicals for fruits coming directly from Spain, delicacies from the Levant, products of crafts from the Continent, even rubber, nuts and coffee from South America, according to sponsors of this new service.

This extension of export and import traffic has been undertaken by the Tree Line Navigation Company, Ltd. Three ships, the Cedarbay, Willowbay and Maplebay will start the service between lake ports and Montreal, where package freight will be transferred to ocean vessels bound for foreign ports.

The first sailing will be from Chicago on April 25 and boats will leave there every succeeding Tuesday, according to Mr. F. C. MacFarland, Detroit representative of James P. Robertson, Inc., agents for the Tree Line. Westbound, the first boat will leave Montreal on April 28 and sailings will follow every Friday thereafter throughout the season. No freight will be handled between American ports. The service will be limited to the ports of Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal.

Heavy Purchase Of Scrap Steel

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation has purchased a heavy tonnage of scrap steel from the New York Central Railroad.

The exact amount of material involved and the price a ton could not be learned, but it was understood in steel quarters that the transaction was one of the largest negotiated in the last year or more, probably amount to about 50,000 tons. The material was held in the New York Central yards at Cleveland.

Scrap steel markets have been showing more activity in recent weeks with railroads evincing more willingness to sell owing to a considerable improvement in prices over the low levels of the year. Current quotations are about $1 a ton above the extreme lows.

Some steel interests interpret the more active sales as a general cleaning out by the railroads of worn out equipment that has been accumulating for the last couple of years as a preliminary step to the purchase of new equipment and supplies with the first sign of improvement in traffic.

Schwab Predicts Slow But Steady Improvement

NEW YORK, April 19—A slow but steady return to better business conditions was forecast by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in his annual address as president of the Pennsylvania Society.

He said: "I look for slow improvement and for the return of normal times not too far away, as well as for a period of greater happiness. While business has not materially improved, we are all in a happier frame of mind. We have reached the bottom of the worst depression ever experienced in this country. We have builded a firmer foundation for recovery."

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 19 — Steel buying in the first half of April was considerably heavier than in the like period of March, President Frank Purnell of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company said. "Specifications are coming in at a greater rate and we are hopeful the improvement will continue." Sheet & Tube's Chicago plants are operating at more than 20 per cent, while its tinplate mills in that district are operating at more than 50 per cent of capacity.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Caterpillar Tractor Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $303,884 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $510,124 the first quarter of 1932. Net sales totaled $2,257,078, compared with $3,501,647. March net profit was $8573 after charges, while net sales were $1,058,597.

Steel Rail Output Lower

Steel rail output in 1932 was 402,566 gross tons, smallest since 1877, compared with 1,157,751 in 1931, off 65.23 per cent, says American Iron & Steel Institute. In 1930 output was 1,873,233 tons, and in 1929 2,722,138 tons. The record for recent years was in 1926 at 3,217,649 gross tons. Most rails produced last year were 100 pounds and over.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

The Top of the Fashion to You!

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE fashions for this spring and summer, when they first made their bow to us, emphasized youthfulness, slimness—and expense. The cheap renderings which began later to appear in the windows and on the floors of low-priced retailers, were depressing. Much more decisively than in preceding seasons they failed to catch even the superficial glamour of their prototypes. It looked like a difficult fashion cycle for women with a style sense but a shallow purse.

Now Lord & Taylor has come to the rescue of chic at convenient prices. At their recently staged budget shop showing they demonstrated convincingly that even at this time one may look smart at easily attainable prices.

For instance, in the coat group, the prices ranged from $16.75 to $24.75; in suits, from $16.75 to $24.75. Delightful ensembles of printed silks, men's tie silks (much in vogue) and sheers were offered from $8.75 to $22.50. Frocks from the new black-and-white shop sold from $15 to $22.50. Field-flower prints could be picked out of the garden for $16.75 and upwards to the climax at $29.50. And then there was a totally new group, the heavy blue collection, which included evening frocks, for navy is smart for dinner and the dance floor. These mounted from $10.75 to $22.50. Other evening frocks in mousseline, satin, crêpe and chiffon, some with taffeta foundations and trimmings, others with jackets included in their cost, were offered at prices extending from $19.50 to $35. Separate wraps were alluring at $8.95, $16.75, $29.50 and $35.00—the last trimmed with fox.

Coats, Suits, Ensembles

The coat group emphasized both the swagger type with considerable back fullness, and also the closely fitting coat, scarcely distinguishable from a dress. These were smartly characterized by side-closings zigzagged across the breast and dramatized by metal fastenings. Other style points were the high, rolling collars, very lofty in the back; Peter Pan collars in various developments; detachable piqué collars and long, tight cuffs, often flaring widely at the elbow; and shoulders made broad by epaulettes, "trays," "clam shells" (two crescent-shaped pieces of the cloth, bi-valves, attached to the sleeve, rounded side down, just below the shoulder and at a distance from each other of about an inch and a half); and cartridge pleatings. Cartridge pleatings, by the way, are so pleased with themselves that they sometimes execute a sort of ruffle at the top of pockets, where a flap might be in other seasons.

The collection of suits contained the swagger type, fitted jackets and one box coat suit. The extended shoulder was, of course, again in evidence. The checked skirt in string color with dark brown swagger coat and accessories was a favorite. Navy suits usually had fitted jackets and frequently snapped onto their necklines piqué collars and cuffs of canary yellow, for this is a very new color combination. Matching gloves stressed the theme. (This season one's gloves are of all kinds of cotton material, piqué, organdy, printed silk, hand crochet, to match one's neckwear.) Coats when lined chose for lining the material of the blouse. In other cases their lapels repeated the blouse fabric. Shaggy flowers trimmed the left shoulder.

By ensembles are usually meant this season print dresses or sheers with matching coats, though occasionally the coat may be a contrast; as, for instance, two swagger coats of gray wool which completed, in one case, a frock of a multi-colored floral print and, in the other, a plaid dress of tie silk.

Striking Themes

From the new black-and-white shop came some of the smartest frocks, of wool, crêpe and sheer crêpe. Lord & Taylor is still stressing sheers. They were much trimmed with piqué.

Field-flower prints for all day and most of the night showed riotous color. Jackets and coats of taffeta appeared with some of the tailored styles and a wrap of paysanne velvet (a material which will not wrinkle) accompanied a dinner dress. A favorite trimming for flower prints is cut-outs of the flowers bunched onto the frock. The correct position for flowers on dresses is the center-front of the neckline or décolletage The shoulder position is reserved for coats. An interesting sleeve development is the long point which extends to the knuckles—a fashion which can be found in portraits of the early nineteenth century.

Navy blue is a novelty when it is presented for evening wear, and the idea of having a navy blue group of frocks for all occasions was an expression of the importance of this color at the present time. It appeared for evening in mousseline over taffeta and in crêpe. There was also a silk dress with pink polka dots and trimmed with pink.

Evening frocks in other colors showed a fondness for fichus and for striking scarf and cape arrangements. One of these was similar to an old-fashioned shawl, put on backward. The front was drawn taut and delineated the high, straight neckline, while the end followed the back décolletage to its point, where the ends were tucked under the sash. A beautiful example was of Roman-stripe ribbon; a black satin frock had one of mousseline; and some were of self-material. They were all adjustable and capable of considerable variation in the manner of wearing. Mousseline was also used as a jacket for a black crêpe dress; and white piqué appeared as a jacket for wear with a frock of black crêpe. Bustle sashes are very romantic, and are built of many crisp bows. The ribbon-ends extend to the bottom of the skirt.

All Around and Up

The new evening jacket is longer than its predecessor and flows into a decided fullness in the basquelike portion below the hips. Some were made of grosgrain ribbon. The sleeves were cartridge-pleated and puffed.

Alice in Wonderland hair-bands for evening wear are delightful. They imitate what Alice undoubtedly called a "round comb," and which she pushed in, teeth backward, to keep her hair off her forehead. The 1933 versions are bands made of the dress material or to match its trimming, and sometimes they are placed around the back of the head instead of the front, a choice governed by becomingness.

When matching bracelets are worn this year, they should no longer adorn the same arm but, on the contrary, each arm.

Hats were well chosen to complete the costumes and were priced from $2.95 to $8.50. The fez mounted nigh in altitude and favor, with its variant, the Byron, emulating its soaring lines. One of them was knit of white cotton and, with a most casual air, was left a little open at the top. Piqué was a favorite material for informal wear and even for use with evening frocks when these took on jauntily the smart discrepancy of a piqué jacket. One of them had a long row up the front of pearl buttons. Smart hats for dress occasions were made of satin.

Cottons copying in design the dress trimming were introduced into shoes and bags, which the gloves matched.

By Blake, London-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Handblocked Satin Model in Pastel Shading by Vanité, Ltd., Displaying Teal Green Velvet Gauged Scarf.

Bands, Yokes, Insets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

HANDMADE worsted dress trimmings, embroidered, knitted and crocheted, are among the season's novelties. These are not detachable accessories, but form an integral part of the garment they trim, being so ingeniously inset that it is difficult to believe they may have been made separately, which in most cases is advisable. Bandings, yokes, revers, short sleeves and similar details are usually more conveniently handled if made detached from the garment and then embroidered, knitted or crocheted into place, giving the effect of work done in one with the garment. Such trimmings are at their best on frocks of light-weight or sheer wool, jersey, crêpe and the like, and provide an easy and inexpensive way of bringing a last year's garment up to this season's smartness.

Embroidered fabric bandings, for instance, display the simplest stitches, such as outlining, chain-stitch, buttonholing and French knots, with perhaps a line of couching to conceal the joining of the applied band to the garment. This type of trimming can be used to advantage in the necessary enlarging of sleeve tops, two embroidered bands, fagoted together with the wool, being found sufficient to add generous width to a last year's sleeve. A motif of the design may be embroidered on fabric-covered buttons. Knitted and crocheted bands, in gay, contrasting colors, may fashion jaunty little puffed sleeves or serve as insets where added width, rather than contrasting sleeves, are preferred. Such insets are held in place with lacy stitches in wool, done either with a tapestry needle or a crochet hook, the raw edge of the fabric being turned under as closely as possible. Decorative wool bandings provide a simple and practical method of enlarging the armholes of a last year's garment, as the bands may be dropped well under the arm, giving a loose, dolman effect. The original armhole in such a case is entirely concealed by the ornamental band and can be cut away underneath. This will be found to give an entirely new shoulder outline and admit of a wider sleeve.

Sports coats, as well as dresses and blouses, can be restyled by the addition of knitted wool yokes of the drop-shoulder type, the color matching the fabric combined with a striking touch of contrast in a differing texture of wool. Even the familiar worsteds take on an up-to-date look when associated with angora, bouclé and other new and more expensive wools, even in small quantities. Children's garments, outgrown or showing signs of wear, can often be made to do another period of service by adding a knitted shoulder-yoke designed to give necessary width and length to the garment. Material for this work is often available by raveling laid-aside, knitted odds-and-ends that accumulate in so many families. A few skeins of gay wool, in a new weave, will be the only expenditure and give a touch of novelty to the entire work.

This practical type of "pick-up" fancy work will prove a joy to the woman who likes to have her hands pleasantly occupied even in leisure moments, specially as each unit of this handwork is small enough to tuck into one's sewing bag. The Art Needlework Department of the large shops often gives free instruction in the latest uses of different worsteds, provided materials are purchased at the same establishment. The display of new wools and the amazing range of colorings, together with gratuitous advice as to color schemes and combinations, do much to interest one in this kind of handwork.

Holeproof Pockets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The editorial, "A Boy's Pocket," in the Monitor of March 21, began with this quotation, "Out of the everywhere into the here."

Many boys will testify with wry faces that the object doesn't always stay in the "here." The unsuspecting lad blithely pushes object after object into the unresisting pocket only to find later that the pocket bottom has been in a process of separation and all the smaller articles have been lost. Had he not been looking for the crockery with the yellow stripes, possibly the whole bottom would have torn before he knew it and he would have lost everything.

The manufacturers of moderately priced boys' trousers and knickers seem entirely unaware of the resistant quality necessary for the pocket material. Frequently a rather flimsy muslin is used.

Here is a plan which results in holeproof pockets and grateful lads

Buy a yard or two of fine weave, cream colored Bohemian ticking, or other material of similar durability. When new trousers are bought, rip out the side pockets, use one for a pattern and replace with pockets of the strong material. Cut the new ones with the bag both wider and longer than the others were. For the hip pocket the stronger pocket can be attached just along the top without ripping the original pocket. This may also be done with the side pockets but the result is hardly as satisfactory. With a little practice of ripping and inserting the new ones, a mother becomes quite expert.

Hearing son's "My mother fixes my pockets holeproof, I never lose things from them," makes this mother of three boys grateful she has done this extra work. All too soon son is a man. Then such services become loving memories.

Careers for Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

The American Woman's Association has held a second vocational round-table luncheon, this time to discuss the openings for women in retailing and in editorial work.

In synthesizing the personal experiences of the women in the two groups, as related by them on this occasion, Dr. Eveline M. Burns, of the department of economics, Columbia University, stated that the following sociological facts had been indicated:

In the first place, she said, it appeared that women find their best openings in the newer fields, where individuality counts and where advice is wanted. Women, Dr. Burns stated, had always been "marginal workers," and, however unwelcome and unjust the fact, were obliged to overcome a certain prejudice against them by giving a service for which men are less adapted. To succeed, they are usually required to do their work better than men could do the same thing. Therefore they find their path easier in small-scale industries, not too strongly organized by men, and where they have direct contacts with the consumer, for women excel in contact jobs. Moreover, Dr. Burns thought, women are more interested in the refinement of commodities and of ideas already launched than in the original conceptions. Enter the stylist and the sales promotion manager; and, in the editorial field, enter the translator, the literary agent, the juvenile, educational and fashion editors.

She remarked the strange situation which leads many women—particularly in the editorial field—to enter business in capacities very little related to their ultimate professional destinies. Perhaps that conclusion referred in particular to the group represented at the luncheon, and was not intended as a serious generalization of the career at large, though it seems probable that a thorough survey would reveal a great deal to confirm the idea.

Certainly some of the swift autobiographies of the afternoon showed that circuitous paths have led to desirable goals. For instance, Miss Grace Aird, literary agent, began life as a high school teacher, became head of the English department, was diverted to an interest in Irish literature in the eighteenth century; forsook that hobby for Americanization work, and finally established her own author's agency. And Miss Virginia Kirkus, while filling an editorial chair, suddenly glimpsed a new trail and now, having opened a book store of her own, is not only selling books but advising publishers regarding the needs of diverse communities, and communities regarding what they can have for the asking. She is building up a career through a power to interpret people to one another. And Mrs. Virginia Pope after having been for years an observer and recorder of life at large, has lately been put in charge of important fashion reviewing.

And so, "straight down the crooked path." The point is, however, that it must be the road that twists, not one's intelligence nor one's foothold. With alert vision and firmly planted feet one can safely tread shifting sands around dizzy curves.

Evening Frocks

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

EVENING frocks in London are moving in two directions—toward the classical and the frivolous. The line of the satin frock, molding the figure closely to the knee and then falling in graceful flares to the ground, is distinctly classical, while a frivolous note is struck in the extensively used nets, lacquered lace, and chiffon.

A beautifully fine, hand-painted "French" net comes from Nottingham. This net, of butterfly design, is stiffened, and is seen in black and white, brown and white, and blue and white. It looks lovely over a taffeta slip, as does also an all-British linen lace for cinema frocks which, it is claimed, will wear forever. This lace is being made in all the new shades and will be extremely popular.

Worn With Coatee

An interesting waist ornamentation consisting of four rows of silver nail heads gives a novel finish to a frock of black net. Cut with the new "U" back, which seems to be eclipsing the "V," this frock is worn with a coatee of the same material ruched into a high collar to frame the face while leaving the back bare.

"Nonsense" capes in net are very fashionable in London, standing up in stiff billowings on the shoulders. Some of the net frocks worn with these capes are gathered into little tucks over the hips, or ornamented with petals of a soft material attached with a single stitch, a lovely effect being obtained by the use of shell pink petals dancing over a net skirt of the same shade.

Collar and Muff

Heavier coatees are being shown in velvet, a novel design having a wide ruched collar extending in the front to form a little square muff. This coatee is made in a charming shade of wallflower red, and is worn over a frock of white satin.

An effective addition to a frock of ivory satin with widely spaced floral pattern is a very long chiffon tail in two wine shades picking up a note of color in the pattern and knotted behind on one side of the waist; while a teal green velvet scarf, gauged into a heavy ornament, is worn back to front over a lovely hand-blocked satin in soft pastel shading.

A white piqué coatee is worn over black satin with remarkable effect. This novelty is caught in tightly at the waist with glass clasps, and stands out stiffly over the hips, the elbow sleeves being cut on exaggerated circular lines to give a full cape effect.

For the Bather

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BATHERS, whether sea, beach, or both, are well supplied this season. Beach suits of boldly striped linens, with fastenings that are easily undone for sun bathing, are being shown in a wide variety of gay colors. A sleeveless beach dress in red and white, with a red scarf loosely twisted round the neck, is most effective; a lemon yellow and cream striped jumper is worn with heavy, uncrushable natural linen trousers, fastened at each side of the hip with plaited cord; oatmeal linen frocks are displaying capes lined with plaid, with buttons and piping to match. Plaid is also being used, for the first time, for bathing suits. "Mimosette," a specially soft and lovely new material, is being used for lighter wear, a white, sleeveless suit with red and blue sash tied loosely in the front, being particularly delightful.

Heavy stockinette, being a quick dryer, is again favored for bathing suits, the most fashionable weave being the cable stitch rib, darted across the back to prevent the shoulder straps from slipping.

Wooden sabots with cuban heels are to be extremely fashionable this year, and will be specially popular on a pebble beach. These sandals can be had in all colors to match the suits, with colored leather straps crossed over the toe and wound round the ankle, or with the toe incased in plaited basket weave with an ankle strap of petersham. Crêpe rubber soles inside the sabots and half over the sole itself are also being used.

Bathing helmets are as gay and practical as ever. The "permanent wave" design of last year is even more permanent, an improved deeper ridge being noticeable.

Among the shades is a popular one made of gingham and toweling, with a fringe border. It is specially adapted in shape to the beach sprawler, the handle being adjustable to a wide angle, or can be used as an adequate protection when dressing or undressing. The spokes being of varying lengths, the contour somewhat resembles the shell of a large size turtle.

Bathing hats of matador design have put in an appearance. Made of a firm glossy material, suggestive of celluloid, with ventilation round the crown, they can be had in all bright colors. Two narrow cords, fastened to the inside of the crown, are threaded in front through a small wooden ball which, when pulled up under the chin, keeps the hat in place. Neat cases, with a cord attachment for a handle, are also made in the same material which, being waterproof, are specially useful fo. carrying home the wet suit and towel after bathing.

Beach mattresses that roll up quite small, and are light to carry, are being shown complete with bolster in brightly striped fadeless material, lined with mackintosh. Folding cushions in the same material, also with mackintosh linings, will be found extremely useful. A strip of the mackintosh is left between the two cushions, so that one forms a seat while the other provides an excellent back rest.

Skipping ropes are now performing two functions, and make smart additions to a beach wrap or suit when knotted round the waist, with the two wooden handles, in colors to match, hanging down at the side. For beach games a new ball has been invented which never bounces the same way twice, and much amusement is caused when players, standing in a circle, attempt in vain to catch the elusive bit of rubber by keeping their eye on the ball.

Shirtwaist dresses, suspender skirts, and mannish blouses, with which masculine ties are worn, are a new vogue for the débutante and her younger sister.

Taffeta is much in vogue for midwinter wear, specially for dinner and evening. Many of the evening gowns of starched chiffon, nets and mousseline-de-soie are created with a taffeta foundation. This not only adds width to the hemline but gives a merry swish.

With Southern Clubs

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the smell of spring in the air in northern climates, it may be pleasant to take a glance at what is being done by clubs in sections where flowers are already in bloom and summer is no longer a dream of the future.

Clubwomen of Tyler, Texas, have long been planning a rose festival to be held for one week next fall. As a first tangible step in that direction they are coöperating in establishing a municipal rose garden on a tract of several acres of land, which the Texas Federation News describes as being located on the principal street and adjoining two highways. The land has been donated for the purpose by a public-spirited citizen and nurserymen in the surrounding territory are furnishing shrubs for borders and rose plants. With money furnished by different agencies employment at the rose garden is being given to men who have been without work, some of them for a long time. The women are giving lavishly of their time in supervising and in doing actual gardening on the plot. The coöperation of every person in Tyler is expected before the rose festival occurs.

* * *

The Federation of Music Clubs of Arizona has stated that one of the greatest needs of the State along musical lines is for concerted effort on the part of music lovers in seeing to it that the talent partially developed by high school orchestras, and choral groups, shall not be allowed to diminish when the young people leave school. It is requested that women's clubs, through their music committees, organize and sponsor young people's orchestras, and ensemble groups, for the purpose of encouraging the continuance of the musical training begun in school.

New Mexico clubs are concentrating on having adequate funds appropriated by the State Legislature for the maintenance of schools already in existence for the underprivileged child.

Laramie (Wio.) club women recently held a "depression luncheon," at which the menu consisted of short talks and skits by members of the club. It was agreed that the "refreshments" were most refreshing. A winter picnic was also enjoyed, the program consisting of portrayals, by groups or individuals, of the glories of their native lands. Six foreign countries were represented.

* * *

This month home makers institutes are being conducted by the department of the American home in North Carolina clubs. The programs are centered on the philosophy of home making which emphasizes (1) balancing of the home budget, (2) adapting the home to changing conditions, (3) family relationships.

The West Virginia Club Woman claims that that State has road scenery that can be surpassed by no other state in the Union, and asks club women to use their influence to have the State Road Commission begin at once the work of planting shrubs and trees along the highways, and completing the sodding of roadsides, that the majesty of the hills and mountains, and the indescribable beauty of the vistas to be had while traveling in the State, may be enjoyed in appropriate settings.

Straws are vying with fabric hats for resort wear. Whatever the choice, brimmed hats are correct, the width depending on its becomingness. A bit of trimming is seen, including quills or flowers, the former for tailored wear and the latter for the soft gowns.

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Few Changes In Ranking Lists

First 10 Players All Hold Their Places in the Tennis World

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Only a few minor changes in the lower rankings of the men's and women's singles were the result of the revised labors of the United States Lawn Tennis Association ranking committee, to which the rankings were sent back following the annual meeting of the association last February. The few alterations made public yesterday do not affect the questionable standings among the first 10, which originally caused the revision. Not until the first 20 have been listed are a few changes made, mostly adding in some of the southerners and westerners who were omitted. Elbert R. Lewis of Los Angeles gets the best reward, going to 21, ahead of Jake H. Hess Jr., with Karl F. Kamrath of Houston just below the latter. Then Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John MacDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, are added on, to bring the list to 31.

Among the fair sex, more radical changes were made, though these also were confined to the list below the first 10. Mianne Palfrey, now Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., originally listed at 14 is now at 18, with Baroness Levi, former 16, and Edith A. Cross, 19, relegated to the inactive list, as is Millicent Hirsch, 23. Among those newly inserted are Norma Taubele, Bonnie R. Miller, Grace Surber, Carolyn Roberts, Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch, Cecelia Riegel, Mrs. Christian E. Muhl, Helen E. Germaine, Alison R. Harrison, and Clara Louise Zinke, bringing the total up to 30.

The complete corrected lists are as follows:

Men's Singles

1. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif.
2. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas.
3. Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La.
4. Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York.
5. Francis X. Shields, New York.
6. Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif.
7. Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.
8. Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
9. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia.
10. David N. Jones, New York.
11. George M. Lott Jr., Chicago.
12. Frank A. Parker, New Orleans, La.
13. Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
14. Jr. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J.
15. Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, Calif.
16. Manuel Alonso, New York.
17. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., New York.
18. R. Berkeley Bell, New York.
19. Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
20. Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia.
21. Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, Calif.
22. Jake H. Hess Jr., Houston, Texas.
23. Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, Texas.
24. R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia.
25. Frederic Mercur, Harrisburg, Penna.
26. Edward W. Burns, New York.
27. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.
28. Richard F. Murphy, Utica, N. Y.
29. Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla.
30. Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn.
31. John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas.

The following players were not ranked because they did not compete in a sufficient number of tournaments to warrant their inclusion in the national rankings: John H. Doeg, Julius Seligson, Clayton Lee Burwell, Wilmer M. Hines, Jerome Lang, Frank Bowden.

Men's Doubles

1. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill.
2. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn.
3. George M. Lott Jr. and Francis X. Shields.
4. Gregory S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell.
5. Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen.
6. Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid.
7. Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis.
8. Edward W. Feibleman and Jake H. Hess Jr.
9. Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Edward Jacobs.
10. J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur.

Women's Singles

1. Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
2. Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif.
3. Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif.
4. Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, Dedham, Mass.
5. Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif.
6. Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia.
7. Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, Calif.
8. Mrs John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia.
9. Virginia B. Rice, Boston, Mass
10. Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass.
11. Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City.
12. Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass.
13. Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke, Stamford, Conn.
14. Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan.
15. Norma Taubele, New York, N. Y.
16. Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.
17. Grace Surber, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
18. Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass.
19. Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia.
20. Mrs. Agnes S. Lamme, Rye, N. Y.
21. Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J.
22. Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y.
23. Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch, New York.
24. Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia.
25. Anne Page, Philadelphia.
26. Mrs. C. E. Muhl, New York.
27. Helen E. Germaine, New York.
28. Florence S. LeBoutillier, New York.
29. Alison R. Harrison, Philadelphia.
30. Clara Louize Zinke, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following players were not ranked because they did not compete in a sufficient number of tournaments to warrant their inclusion in the national rankings: Mrs. Marion Z. Jessup, Mrs. Dorothy Weisel Hack, Edith Sigourney, Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Penelope W. Anderson, Eleanor Goss, Mrs. Lillian Scharman Hester, Baroness Levi.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	7	0	1.000
Rochester	3	1	.750
Newark	3	1	.750
Jersey City	2	2	.500
Albany	1	2	.333
Buffalo	1	3	.250
Toronto	1	6	.143
Montreal	0	3	.000

Results April 18

Newark 7, Toronto 2.
Jersey City 2, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 5, Buffalo 4.
Montreal at Albany (rain).

Italian Cycling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MESSINA, Sicily- Alfredo Binda has won the first of the distance races that will decide the Italian professional road-cycling championship for 1933. This was a little matter of 256 kilometers, and the result trembled in the balance as 10 of the 31 starters began a desperate sprint over the last half mile. Binda got home by less than a wheel's width, returning a time of 9h. 29s.—an average of close to 28½ kilometers an hour.

Morning Game Postponed

Unsettled weather conditions and wet grounds caused the postponement of this morning's National League baseball game between the Boston Braves and the Brooklyn Dodgers. A single game is scheduled for this afternoon.

Brooklyn Signs Lu Blue

Max Carey, manager of the Brooklyn baseball team, has announced the signing of Lu Blue, former Chicago White Sox first baseman. Blue also played with Detroit and St. Louis in the American League before going with Chicago.

Texas League

Results April 18

Oklahoma City 4, Fort Worth 3.
Dallas 3, Tulsa 1.
San Antonio 4, Houston 2.
Galveston 4, Beaumont 4.

Allison Captain Of Davis Cup Team

Sutter, Lott and Van Ryn to Oppose Mexico on May 5, 6 and 7

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, La., and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia have been selected to represent the United States in the opening round of Davis Cup play against Mexico at Mexico City, May 5-6-7, the United States Davis Cup Committee announced yesterday.

Sutter, ranked No. 3 in this country, Lott, No. 11, and Van Ryn, No. 9, are competing in the Mason and Dixon championships at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., this week and plan to leave Monday for Mexico City, via Houston, Texas, where Allison, second ranking player of the country, will join the squad.

Allison and Sutter are expected to get singles assignments while Lott and Van Ryn, veteran team mates, will undoubtedly play doubles.

All but Sutter have had several years of international experience. Sutter was a member of a United States team two years ago when he defeated Guillermo Robson of Argentina in an American interzone final.

Last year Allison and Van Ryn were members of the team that defeated Mexico 5 matches to 0. Lott did not play last year in Davis Cup competition.

Allison has been named captain of the team and Van Ryn manager. Arthur Bliss Lane will unofficially represent the United States Lawn Tennis Association while the team is in Mexico City.

Lonnie Warneke Hands Pirates First Defeat

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Boston	0	1	.000

Results April 18

Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Other games postponed.

Lonnie Warneke, sensational young right-hander of the Chicago Cubs' pitching staff, stopped the Pittsburgh Pirates in their tracks yesterday in the National League, 3 to 1. It was Chicago's second victory of the 1933 season and Pittsburgh's initial setback. Warneke has won both games for the champions.

Errors by Piet and Traynor put a pair of Cubs on base in the seventh and Hartnett's double against the left field wall drove them in. Successive doubles by Stephenson and Demaree gave the champs another run, not needed, in the eighth. Gus Suhr broke Warneke's string of scoreless innings at 17 by hitting a homer in the ninth.

Steve Swetonic pitched all the way for the Pirates, but those two errors in the seventh were too much for him. Both boxmen yielded seven hits.

Smart fielding, coupled with timely batting behind Fred Fitzsimmons, gave the New York Giants a 3-to-2 triumph over Philadelphia yesterday and undisputed possession of first place in the race. Fitzsimmons pitched masterful ball until the eighth, when a Phillie rally forced him to the showers. Luque and then Hubbell came to the rescue, the latter being the most effective.

The Giants accepted 45 chances without an error and several of them were brilliant. George Davis, former Phillie now playing center field for New York, helped defeat his old mates by hitting a homer and single. Chick Fullis, last season with the Giants, made three hits for the losers. The scores:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	x	3	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	2

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Swetonic and Grace. Umpires—Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—1h. 46m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	10	0

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Luque, Hubbell and Mancuso; Rhem, Liska and Davis. Winning pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Pfirman, Barr and Quigley. Time—1h. 58m.

Jill Takes First Place

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 19 (AP)—America's only entry in the international six-meter race series, J. Seward Johnson's Jill, won the first race for the Prince of Wales' Cup yesterday, defeating last year's winner, Viking, owned and sailed by Eldon Trimingham, by more than a minute. Jill was pitted against Viking and another Bermuda boat, Achilles, owned by the W. J. H. Trott syndicate and sailed by J. E. Pearman. Jill, showing superior windward ability, crossed the finish line 1m. 42s. ahead of Viking, and 1m. 53c. ahead of Achilles. By her victory Jill piled up 3¼ points, against 2 for Viking and 1 for Achilles.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Nashville	4	2	.667
Birmingham	5	3	.625
Memphis	3	2	.600
Chattanooga	3	2	.600
New Orleans	4	4	.500
Knoxville	3	3	.500
Little Rock	2	4	.333
Atlanta	1	5	.167

Results April 18

Birmingham 10, Atlanta 2.
Knoxville 6, New Orleans 5.
Little Rock 9, Nashville 8.
Memphis at Chattanooga (postponed).

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	3	1	.750
Minneapolis	3	1	.750
Kansas City	4	2	.667
Milwaukee	2	2	.500
Louisville	2	3	.400
Indianapolis	2	3	.400
Toledo	1	3	.250
Columbus	1	3	.250

Results April 18

Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee at Louisville (rain).
Minneapolis at Toledo (rain).
St. Paul at Columbus (rain).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Oakland	11	4	.733
Sacramento	9	6	.600
Los Angeles	8	7	.533
Hollywood	8	7	.533
Portland	7	8	.467
Missions	7	8	.467
San Francisco	6	9	.400
Seattle	4	11	.267

Results April 18

Oakland 9, San Francisco 5.
Sacramento 17, Los Angeles 7.
Portland 4, Hollywood 3.
Missions 16, Seattle 2.

Texas Aggies Away To Two-Game Lead

Southwest Conference Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Texas A. & M.	3	0	38	11	1.000
Texas	1	0	8	3	1.000
Baylor	1	1	15	17	.500
Texas Christian	0	1	3	8	.000
So. Methodist	0	3	16	38	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas., April 19—With two victories over Southern Methodist University and one over Baylor University, Texas A. & M. College took the lead in the 1933 Southwest Conference baseball race which opened April 7. The University of Texas Longhorns, champions last year, are second to Texas A. & M. with one victory against no defeats.

Four games are scheduled for this week-end, Texas will meet Southern Methodist, Friday and Saturday, in Dallas, while the Texas Aggies will play two games with Baylor University in Waco on the same days. Texas Christian University will be idle until April 24 when it meets Texas A. & M. in Fort Worth.

The Texas Aggies had little difficulty in defeating Baylor University in the opening game of the season. R. H. Scheer '34, Farmer pitcher, held the Bears scoreless until the ninth inning when Baylor pushed over two runs. The Aggies hit two Bear pitchers almost at will for a 10-to-2 victory.

Baylor came back the following day and defeated the Aggies, but because of previous arrangements the game was not counted in the Conference standings.

For two years University of Texas ball team had not defeated Texas Christian University. Last week the Longhorns jumped on Hersel Kinzy '34, Texas Christian pitcher, who nearly caused the Steers to lose the pennant last year, for 10 hits and eight runs, while V. E. Taylor '34 was holding the Christians to five hits and three runs. The Horned Frogs will have another chance at the Longhorns the first part of May.

During the first four innings the Southern Methodist University Ponies displayed fine baseball against Baylor, but suddenly they blew up, committing eight errors and allowing the Bears to score 12 runs. The final score was, Baylor 12, Southern Methodist 7.

Southern Methodist proved to be easy picking for the Texas Aggies who defeated the Mustangs twice in a doubleheader Saturday, 10-to-9 and 13-to-0. In the final game W. T. Moon '34, Aggie hurler, allowed only one hit.

Although schedule arrangements are still incomplete, Baylor, Texas, and Texas A. & M. probably will play 12 games apiece, while Southern Methodist and Texas Christian will have eight contests. Rice Institute, always a strong threat on the diamond, was forced to drop baseball because of financial conditions. Arkansas has not been a member of the baseball league for several years.

Champion Dethroned In Handball Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—A new champion at one-wall soft-ball handball singles will be crowned tomorrow, as the result of the semi-final round of the 1933 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championships yesterday evening at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club. Seymour Alexander of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, champion last year, suffered defeat at the hands of his club mate, Jack Londin, after the finest sort of a battle, by a score of 18—21, 21—14, 21—18.

Londin will encounter Isadore Jacobs, of the Union Temple A. C., in the final round tomorrow, as the big eastern district player disposed of still another Trinity Club player, Harold Grossman, with ease, 21—7, 21—9.

The battle between Londin and Alexander centered chiefly on the superior getting ability of the winner. Alexander was using his skill at placement well, but many times what appeared a sure point for him was returned by Londin, and this told on the steadiness of the champion. Alexander was also much less effective on service than usual, and this was really responsible for the later games going to Londin.

Jacobs relied chiefly on his service for his points, just as he had in his match against the home club player, Dennison Judge, in the preceeding round. But this time his opponent was less active, and ace after ace came to Jacobs, with little difficulty. Only when he eased off a bit did Grossman make any sustained scores. The summary:

A. A. U. One-Wall Soft-Ball Handball Championship

Singles—Semifinal Round

Jack Londin, Trinity Club, defeated Seymour Alexander, Trinity Club, 18—21, 21—14, 21—18.

Isadore Jacobs, Union Temple A. C., defeated Harold Grossman, Trinity Club, 21—7, 21—9.

A. A. U. Dates for Races

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, through Harold Bruce, chairman of the long-distance running committee, yesterday announced the dates and locations for six long-distance races, all of which will be run according to metric measurements. The Marathon, which will be run over 46,195 meters, will be decided June 17 at Washington, D. C. The junior and senior cross-country runs, both at 10,500 meters, have been scheduled for Nov. 11 at Philadelphia and Nov. 23 at Chicago, respectively. Others announced were: 15-kilometer at Norwich, May 30; 20-kilometer, at Newark, N. J., April 30, and 25-kilometer from Schenectady to Albany, N. Y., May 20.

Eastern Basketball Finalist

MONTREAL, April 19 (AP)—Notre Dame De Grace Community Association of Montreal moved on to the eastern Canada senior basketball finals by defeating Mount Allison University of Sackville, N. B., 30 to 30, here last night, taking the two-game round, 83 to 50. The Montrealers will now meet Windsor - Walkerville Alumni in Windsor on Saturday, Monday and, if necessary, on Tuesday, with the winners traveling to the west coast to engage Victoria Blue Ribbons.

Call for Archery Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass., April 19—Ruth Brewer, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Archery Association, sent out today notices for the annual meeting of the Association, which will be held at Deerfield (Mass.) Academy June 29 and 30 and July 1. The usual competitions will be held with the addition of a flight shoot. Requests for reservations should be sent to Miss Brewer.

New Garden Vice-President

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Col. John Reed Kilpatrick '11, former Yale football star, yesterday was elected vice-president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation, succeeding J. C. Baxter. Colonel Kilpatrick was a star end on the Yale football teams of 1908-09-10, and also was a member of the varsity track team.

Favorites Win At Greenbrier Club

Seven Reach Round of Eight in Mason and Dixon Tennis Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 19—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, member of the Davis Cup team to face Mexico next month, was left two rounds behind yesterday when seven players reached the quarterfinal round in the thirteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club. Sutter, winner of the North and South title last week-end, did not arrive here yesterday, but when he puts in an appearance, he must jump three hurdles—Walter Lippmann, Dr. Philip B. Hawk and R. Berkeley Bell, all of New York—to gain a place in the semifinal round.

The field of seven advancing to the round of eight yesterday included Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player; J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., Bell, Francis X. Shields of New York, Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J.

Play got under way in women's singles, seven players reaching the quarterfinal round. The seven in the round of eight are Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, the recent winner of the North and South title; Barbara Stoddard of New York, Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, Baroness Levi of Rome and New York, Mrs. Francis X. Shields, New York, Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, Long Island, and Mary King-Smith of New York.

Helen Meany, former Olympic diving champion, won a three-set match from Celeste Richards of St. Louis, to advance to the second round. Miss Meany faces Eliza Coxe of Asheville, N. C., in the next round.

Wood won two matches yesterday, defeating Elmer C. Griffin of San Francisco, 9—7, 6—4, in the second round and then J. Harley Shuford of the University of North Carolina, 7—5, 6—4, in the third round.

Mangin was forced to play his best against Richard O. Covington of Asheville, N. C. Mangin won at 6—4, 7—5, but not until after he beat leads of 3—1, 5—4. Covington was also two points away from winning the second set in the tenth game. The summary:

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Second Round

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated P. W. Warburg, New York, 6—0, 6—2.
Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, 9—7, 6—4.
J. Harley Shuford, University of North Carolina, defeated Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., 6—3, 10—8.

Third Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated P. M. Johnston, 6—2, 6—2.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Charles Lockhart, 6—4, 7—5.
Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 6—1, 6—2.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.
Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated J. Harley Shuford, University of North Carolina, 7—5, 6—4.
Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—1, 6—4.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Richard O. Covington, Asheville, N. C., 6—4, 7—5.

Women's Singles—First Round

Helen Meany, New York, defeated Celeste Richards, St. Louis, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. Barger-Wallach, Newport, R. I., 6—1, 6—4.
Barbara Stoddard, New York, won from Natica Nast by default.
Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Alison R. Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.
Baroness Levi, Rome and New York, defeated Edith Betts, 6—1, 6—0.
Mrs. Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Mrs. Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—2, 6—5.
Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., defeated Mrs. Louis B. Reinhardt, Chicago, 6—3, 8—6.
Mary King-Smith, New York, won from Reba Kirson, by default.

Germany Promises Cordial Treatment

BERLIN, April 19 (AP)—Cordial treatment of Olympic athletes, irrespective of creed or color, was promised yesterday by Carl Diem, secretary of the German Athletic Federation and a member of the country's Olympic committee, which will be in charge of the international games at Berlin if they are held there in 1936.

Diem's statement was in answer to the opinion expressed in the United States recently by Avery Brundage, president of the Olympic committee, who said Hitler's anti-Jewish campaign may result in a shift of the games from Germany.

"Every Olympic contestant, who has been certified by his country, will be given cordial treatment, irrespective of race or color," said Diem. "It is not for Germany, as the host country, to prescribe who shall not compete. Germany's bar to Jewish athletes is a domestic matter and does not concern other nations."

Argentina Names Cup Team

BUENOS AIRES, April 19 (AP)—Three young dentists were selected last night to represent Argentina in the interzone Davis Cup tennis finals to be played in the United States late in May. Adrian Zappa, Americo Catarusza and Adhelmar Echeverria, ranked respectively second, third and fifth in Argentina, were designated for the team which will meet the survivor of the North American zone competition among the United States, Mexico, Cuba and Canada. Argentina had announced a tentative decision some days ago to default because the first and fourth ranking players, Robson and Del Castillo, had found it impossible to make the trip. This decision was rescinded last night and selection of the team followed.

Yale Would Send Crew

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19 (AP)—The Yale athletic board of control, it was announced yesterday, has approved the entry of the Eli crew in the proposed national rowing regatta at Long Beach, Calif., July 8, if the expenses are paid by the regatta committee. Yale has not yet received a formal invitation, officials of the athletic association said, and will not act until the invitation has been extended. However, E. O. Leader, Yale head coach, has written the U. C. L. A. graduate manager that an invitation will be considered.

Central New York P. G. A. Rejoins

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The Central New York Professional Golf Association, numbering 43 members, has rejoined the P. G. A of America, it was announced last night by George R. Jacobus, national president. The announcement followed a conference between Jacobus and Milton Theobold, president of the Central New York Association, which had withdrawn from the parent body last year.

College Baseball Results

Western St. 9, Northwestern 1.
Western St. 12, Northwestern 11.
Illinois C. 5, Illinois N. 4.

Fifth Straight Taken by Yanks

Vernon Gomez Wins Pitchers' Battle From George Earnshaw

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	0	1.000
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	2	.600
Washington	3	3	.500
Boston	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	3	.400
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	1	5	.166

Results April 18

Boston 6, Washington 4.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 12, Detroit 0.
St. Louis 1, Cleveland 0.

The world champion New York Yankees won their fifth straight game of the 1933 American League season yesterday at Yankee Stadium, Vernon "Lefty" Gomez pitching the Philadelphia Athletics down to defeat, 2 to 1. Gomez was unbeatable. He limited Connie Mack's boys to two singles and a double, the double coming from the bat of the long-hitting Jimmy Foxx, who drove in his team's only run.

The Yanks scored their two runs in the fourth. Sewell opened with a walk and when Ruth flied to deep right-center, Joe took second. Lou Gehrig's single through shortstop put men on first and third, and Chapman's safe drive let in the first run. Gehrig came home a moment later while Chapman was being trapped between second and third. George Earnshaw delivered fine ball for the Athletics, but was not quite so good as Gomez, who registered his second victory of the season.

George Blaeholder was the star as St. Louis beat Cleveland, 1 to 0. The big right-hander pitched five-hit, shutout ball and only once did the Indians come close to scoring. Mel Harder, making his first start of the season for Cleveland, walked Rick Ferrell in the fifth to get at Blaeholder, who promptly singled in Burns with what proved to be the winning run.

Cleveland's threat came in the fourth when Averill singled and took second on a sacrifice. Vosmik followed with a single to center, but a smart throw by Sam West caught Averill at the plate.

The Boston Red Sox successfully continued their campaign to get out of the American League cellar by again defeating Washington, 6 to 4. It was victory No. 2 for the Sox, both of which have been registered at the expense of the Senators.

Four runs in the seventh put the winners in the lead. Roy Johnson and Bob Fothergill, both drove in a pair of mates in this inning. An error by Earl Whitehill, Washington left hander, also figured in the scoring. Paul Andrews pitched the first six innings for the Red Sox and Bob Kline, Manager Marty McManus's first string relief man, finished.

With each player making at least one safety, the Chicago White Sox pounded two Detroit pitchers for 15 hits yesterday and a 12-to-0 victory. The hitting includes three doubles and a home run, Kress getting the homer. Simmons and Dykes, both former Athletics, connected with three hits apiece, Simmons sandwiching in a double. Sam Jones went the distance for the White Sox and never was in trouble. Five Detroit errors, all of them serious, helped Chicago. The scores:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	2	3	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Earnshaw and Madjeski. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 30m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	6	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Blaeholder and Ferrell; Harder and Spencer. Umpires—McGowan, Summers and Ormsby. Time—1h. 40m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	—	8	10	1
Washington	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	4	9	1

Batteries—Andrews, Kline and Shea; Whitehill, Thomas and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Andrews. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Kiles, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 2m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	6	3	0	0	1	1	0	12	15	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5

Batteries—Jones and Grube; Bridges, Hogsett and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Owen and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 2m.

Sixth Corps Area Springs Surprise

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 19—In the open class of the national championships of the Indoor Polo Association of America, the Sixth Corps Area team from the United States Army romped away with the North Shore Polo and Hunt Club, 13 to 6½. The score was a surprise in view of the fact that both are 15-goal teams.

In the special match game, the 5-goal handicap proved too much for the Commonwealth Polo Club of Boston to overcome. The visitors, with one local player in the lineup, were beaten, 11 to 10, by the 122d Field Artillery trio. With George Oliver of Chicago in at No. 2, the Commonwealth was a 10-goal team and the Artillery a 4-goal combination. There was a difference of six goals, but only five are allowed.

One of the visiting Boston players, W. H. Nichols, filled in at No. 3 for the North Shore Club, and scored three goals. The Sixth Corps, however, got away to such a commanding lead in the first two periods, 9 to 1-2, that there was no beating them. North Shore played much better in the last two chukkers, but could not break up entirely the fast passing and shooting of the Army players. The summary:

Sixth Corps Area	North Shore P. & H. C.
No. 1—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson	J. A. Hannah
2—Capt. C. E. Davis	H. J. Lorber
3—Maj. C. C. Smith	W. H. Nichols

Score—Sixth Corps Area 13, North Shore P. & H. C. 6½. Goals—Wilkinson 6, Davis 6, Smith for Sixth Corps Area; Smith 3, Nichols 3, Hannah for North Shore. Foul—Nichols. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers. Referee—W. C. Barger.

122d F. A.	Commonwealth P. C.
No. 1—Lieut. C. Harrison	J. L. Pickering
2—Lieut. Carl Johnson	George Oliver
3—Lieut. A. Zimmerman	Lyle Phillips

Score—122d Field Artillery 11, Commonwealth Polo Club 10. Goals—Handicap 5, Zimmerman 4, Harrison 2, pony for 122d F. A.; Pickering 4, Oliver 3, Phillips 2, pony for Commonwealth. Fouls—Harrison and Zimmerman. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers. Referee—W. C. Barger.

College Golf Result

Northwestern 413, Armour Tech. 445.

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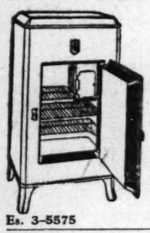
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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Travels

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) wiped the last breakfast dish, twirled his dish towel gayly and danced across the kitchen on tiptoe. Mrs. Scroggins gave him a sidewise smile. "My dear," said the venerable squirrel, "this is a Great Day." "Every day is, isn't it?" said Mrs. Scroggins, giving the frying pan a last polish. "Isn't it!" said her husband. He took down his swing-tail coat, his shiny high hat, and small cane. "But this is the day Grandfather Scroggins used to talk about almost more than any other day—Patriots' Day. And Grandfather always was a patriot, of course."

"He was a fine old squirrel," said Mrs. S. generously.

Her husband smiled and said, "Hooray." (A good word for a person's relations always sounds pleasantly.)

A scratch at the front door. Mrs. Scroggins opened it to Fib.

"Hurry," said Fib. "A ride to the race."

"Dear, dear." Mr. Scroggins clapped on his hat, helped Mrs. Scroggins into her shawl and bonnet, and led her to the front piazza.

They followed Fib across the Common. On Charles Street was a large vehicle.

"It goes places and takes pictures," said Fib.

Fib, Mrs. Scroggins and Florrie climbed to the roof of the vehicle, where there was a low sort of railing. They clambered over the railing and leaned against it. The vehicle started and moved swiftly through streets and into the suburbs and then into the country. The day was rainy. Here and there were piles of the snow which fell on the Wednesday before Easter.

"No more snow — Spring — buds — birds—travel," sang Scroggins and began hooraying and waving his hat. Mrs. Scroggins clapped her hands.

"Yes," she said. "But where are we going?"

Florrie, important pigeon, flew down from somewhere and joined them. Greetings were happy.

"Where are we going?" said Florrie, winking copiously with one eye and staring with the other.

Scroggins gazed ahead like a mariner. "Quite far," he said.

In time they came to a farmhouse. Men swarmed about dressed in jerseys and running trunks. Fib flew off to get information. He came back breathless. The friends were watching with great excitement, for everyone was moving about and there was great excitement in the air.

"It's a race," said Fib. "All these people run to Boston. It's not just far. It's very far. They run and run."

Scroggins suddenly waved his hat. "They're starting," he said, "and so are we." Sure enough all the men began running. The vehicle moved again and rolled along at the head of the procession. A man opened doors in the back of the vehicle and turned a crank on a machine. "He's taking pictures of it," said Fib. Scroggins and Mrs. Scroggins held hands and trembled with the fun and the excitement. Again and again the venerable squirrel hoorayed and waved hat and cane.

On and on they rolled. Along the way were people, dogs, baby carriages, boys and girls. Occasionally they would see squirrels watching from branches. To them Scroggins would wave with dignified friendliness. And the squirrels would wave back.

Finally, they came back to Boston. There the crowds were solidly banked along the streets. Everyone cheered. Scroggins waved. He enjoyed himself tremendously. And when he and Mrs. Scroggins arrived back home in Ulmus Americana (American elm) they agreed that indeed it was a Great Day.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Hoorayed!

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

$3,945,000,000— OR
ENOUGH PAPER MONEY TO PLASTER FOUR ROWS OF NOTES AROUND THE WORLD IS MADE BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING EVERY YEAR!
HF

Guess-O-Jig No. 15

Published March 22

Answer:
Ramsay MacDonald

Winners

Mrs. E. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. A. Z. Heisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. S. Bundock, Medina, N. Y.
A. E. Smith, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Miss F. P. Dunlap, Port Washington, N. Y.
The Richt Family, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Mrs. E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
L. W. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss M. Moline, Chicago.
B. Skinner, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
H. K. Thorne, New York City.
M. Waldron, New York City.
Mrs. C. Cook, Brooklyn.
Mrs. H. M. Knapp, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Mrs. J. Waite, Greystone, R. I.
L. Wolff, Sheboygan, Wis.
G. H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
B. T. Search, Billings, Mont.
N. M. Rayson, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. Kuether, Sheboygan, Wis.
Miss L. Fitler, Lafayette, La.
W. P. Chittick, Toronto.
Mrs. J. E. Hermann, Chicago.
J. D. Karnes, West Fork, Ark.
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Mrs. E. O. Woodbury, Crandon, Wis.
W. B. White, Mabel, Minn.
K. White, Elgin, Ill.
L. Schiersech, Kirkwood, Mo.
M. R. Babicky, Chicago.
C. R. Manville, Waterbury, Conn.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
D. Jensen, Chicago.
G. Cahill, Bedford, Ohio.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
J. R. Aitkenhead, New York City.
N. Brewster, Birmingham, Mich.
R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
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J. S. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
Miss B. K. Hoyt, Thompson Falls, Mont.
B. Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
M. Krens, Eston, Sask.
Mrs. J. Quinn, West Haven, Conn.
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Miss R. E. Brown, Vicksburg, Miss.
H. D. Harris, San Jose, Calif.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
M. Rose, Alameda, Calif.
Mrs. S. V. Stickler, Conynham, Penna.
M. J. Steniest, Beverly Hills, Calif.
E. L. Cowles, Los Angeles.
Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
G. Andrew, Danbury, Conn.
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Mrs. H. E. Goetz, Chicago.
Miss M. Moore, Los Angeles.
Mrs. D. M. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Miss N. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
Miss N. B. Wilkes, Didsford, Eng.
Mrs. P. Hart, Aberdeen, S. D.
Mrs. A. H. Karr, Denver
Mrs. L. E. Hall, Denver
Mrs. R. A. Fryer, Cleveland
Miss Isabel Bayston, Howden, Eng.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GIVE us—Oh, give us, the man that sings at his work.
—CARLYLE

In Lighter Vein

Too Realistic

The teacher had been giving his class of boys a lesson on salmon fishing and canning. At the close of the lesson the boys were told to take home their slates and draw a salmon for the evening's homework.

Morning arrived, and each boy's slate was examined. One bore no drawing whatever, so the teacher demanded an explanation.

"Well, sir," said the boy, "I drew a real good one, and when I came to get my slate this morning I found the cat had licked it off."—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

Humorist

"No, I'm afraid I want something even smaller than this. You see, I've got to eat it if Oxford loses the boat race again this year."

Still Trying

Purchaser: "You told me that in three months' time I wouldn't part with this car for three times the price."

Dealer: "Well, it's been three months and you haven't parted with it, have you?"—*Pathfinder.*

Action

Persistent Suitor: "Is Miss Wilson at home?"

Servant: "I'm sorry, sir."

Persistent Suitor: "You won't forget to tell her that I called?"

Servant: "No, sir; I'll go and tell her this minute."—*Pearson's.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Yehudi Menuhin (Mrs. M. L. M.)—The name of the young violinist is sounded *Yeh-hoo'-dih Meh-noo'-hin.*

Musicologist (E. H.) — Although this word has not yet found a place in Webster's, it deserves such eventual recognition, for it already is in use. It is applied to the experienced research student of music, an expert in the history and traditions of music. (The "olifactory" you spotted was evidently a typographical error for "olfactory.")

Alleluia (Miss E. B.)—The correspondent writes:

> Some time ago the word "Alleluia" appeared, and the pronunciation was given as *Al-e-loo'-ya.* Many years ago, in a Sunday school, the vicar stopped the singing of an Easter hymn and told the children the pronunciation of the word should be *Al-el-oo'-e-ah,* which certainly sounded much softer. I do not remember all of his explanation, but the important part was that the *-el-* stood for "God," as was stated in the Monitor in reference to another word recently.

"Immanuel" involves the use of the Hebrew *el* as God (*'im,* "with," *anu,* "us," *el,* "God"), but "Alleluia" employs the Hebrew *jah* for the Supreme Being, the word being derived from *halelu jah,* "praise ye Jehovah." *Halelu,* of course, does not include *el* as "God," the word being derived from *halal,* "to shine," which in one "voice" signifies "praise."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Americanism: Grumbling because billboards aren't pretty and æsthetic; covering the sedan with slogan tags to show what you're for and against.

Detroit News: "If you'll just give me a dollar," says a shrewd local youth who is working his way through college, "I shan't bother you with magazines."

El Paso World News: Traffic Officer No. 3 arrested a youth who claimed to be a college student . . . but when they searched him they couldn't find a single magazine subscription blank on him.

Emporia Gazette: Frank Taylor, a janitor at the post office, rubbed one of the walls with a wet rag to see if the walls were dirty. Today three men are washing all of the lobby walls to get rid of the spot Taylor rubbed.

Come Play

I'm Tall, I'm Small

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYBODY aboard? Then we will be off! Today is Jean Hope T——'s play party in Chickasha, Oklahoma. This is our second visit in Oklahoma. The first was March 8, when we flew to Tulsa. How far do you think Chickasha is from Tulsa? Get out your map and see if you can tell.

While we are flying along Auntie Vi would like to thank you for all your lovely letters. Each one has been read and enjoyed so much. It

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Playing "Short" and "Tall" at Jean's Home.

is just like hearing from one's very best friends and to be invited to a party at a good friend's is always a happy experience. And when the parties mean flying to cities all over the world it is even more interesting than one in our own city. And isn't it thrilling, children, that we have friends in all these cities who want to be our friends and entertain us at their homes.

Each letter when it arrives is read carefully and lovingly — and then it is numbered and placed in a drawer to await its turn. You see, there have been so many girls and boys who wanted to have a play party at their home and to entertain the Monitor children and have them meet some of their own best friends—that it seemed best to number each invitation and hold the parties in exactly the order in which they arrived. So do not be discouraged, children, if your party seems long in arriving. Keep on watching for it every Wednesday and knowing that it is coming because we do hope to accept every one of your lovely invitations and we want you to have heaps of lovely new games to keep you happy and busy all summer. If there are any special types of games you like best, just write and tell me, so that I can plan them for you.

Jean's invitation came on her pretty new Christmas stationery, asking us to come and play with her and to meet her playmates, Billy-Jo, Mervin, Phil and Phyllis.

Oh, how fast we've been traveling! It doesn't seem possible that we can have reached Oklahoma already, but here we are and almost to Chickasha. Can you see the flag waving so gracefully from the roof and the children shouting and waving happily from the verandah? Let's all wave back so that they will know we have seen the flag.

Hello, everyone! Jean, dear, we are so happy to come to your play party and we have a nice bright little game fellow with us called "I'm Tall, I'm Small." We can play with him anywhere at all. Shall we play right here on the lawn?

Let's all join hands and form a circle while Phyllis steps in the center of the circle and squats down, holding her hands over both eyes so that she cannot see a single thing.

We will keep our hands joined and Mervin can be the leader. He stays right where he is, though, and we all sing or say—

We're very, very tall
(way up tall on toes)
We're very, very small
(stoop down and be small)
Sometimes tall (be tall)
Sometimes small (stoop down)
Guess what we are now?
(watch leader for signal to be small or tall)

When we say we are very tall we quietly rise on our tiptoes and raise our hands high, but when we are very small we stoop down and keep our hands down, too. Then when we sing the last line "Guess what we are now," the leader signals whether we are to remain "small" or quietly get up and be "tall" again. And Phyllis, or the one who is "it," must guess which we are. If she guesses correctly she may be "it" again, but if she says we are "tall" when we are not, or guesses wrong, the leader may choose someone else to take her place in the center. If we are very clever she will find it hard to guess.

Is it possible that it's already time to leave? We've had such a happy afternoon. Next week we go to Mae Michaeline N——'s at LaCrosse, Wis.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'As Ye Would'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A MOTHER took her eight-year-old son to the Classen Avenue Memorial Park to leave him for the afternoon. At first there seemed no one likely to be interested in him, or available for him to play with. Soon they came across a child, much younger and smaller, sitting down on the walk crying. He complained that he had no one to play with and was thirsty. He also made it plain in his own language that he was generally indisposed.

The mother consoled the youngster while her son broke and shared with him an ice cream cone. The mother then reminded her son that here was an opportunity to be of service to someone. She instructed him to take the small boy to the drinking fountain, see that he got a drink, play with him, and be a big brother to him.

On leaving the park, she looked back and rejoiced to see him faithful to his small charge, and lovingly attending to his comfort.

When she came back later in the afternoon, she found her son with two older boys, who were assisting him with crawfishing in the small stream. Equipment had been provided for him, and the older boys were looking after him in a truly brotherly fashion. When she noticed some cherished crawfish in a tin can, they said, "Oh, we just caught them for him."

She was told the little boy with whom she had left her son earlier in the afternoon lived just across the street and had gone home.

The mother was grateful for this opportunity to point out to her son, that the desire to help others had been provided by the same kind of treatment to him.

What They Say

Increase Incomes

"Nearly every employed person is taking care of some unemployed relative, and if the income of many of these workers is increased, the need for public charity might be diminished considerably."—*Philip K. Wrigley.*

American Shipping

"Today, I am proud to say, 34 per cent of American foreign commerce is carried in American bottoms. We shall not be satisfied until at least half of our goods are transported in our own ships."—*Senator Royal S. Copeland.*

Teaching Defined

"Teaching may be defined as the awakening of another's mind, and the training of its faculties to a normal self-activity."—*George Herbert Palmer.*

Foreign Trade

"They can't buy from us if we don't let them sell to us."—*Henry J. Haskell.*

The Home Owner

"A home and the home owner are the best credit risks." — *Herbert Hoover.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

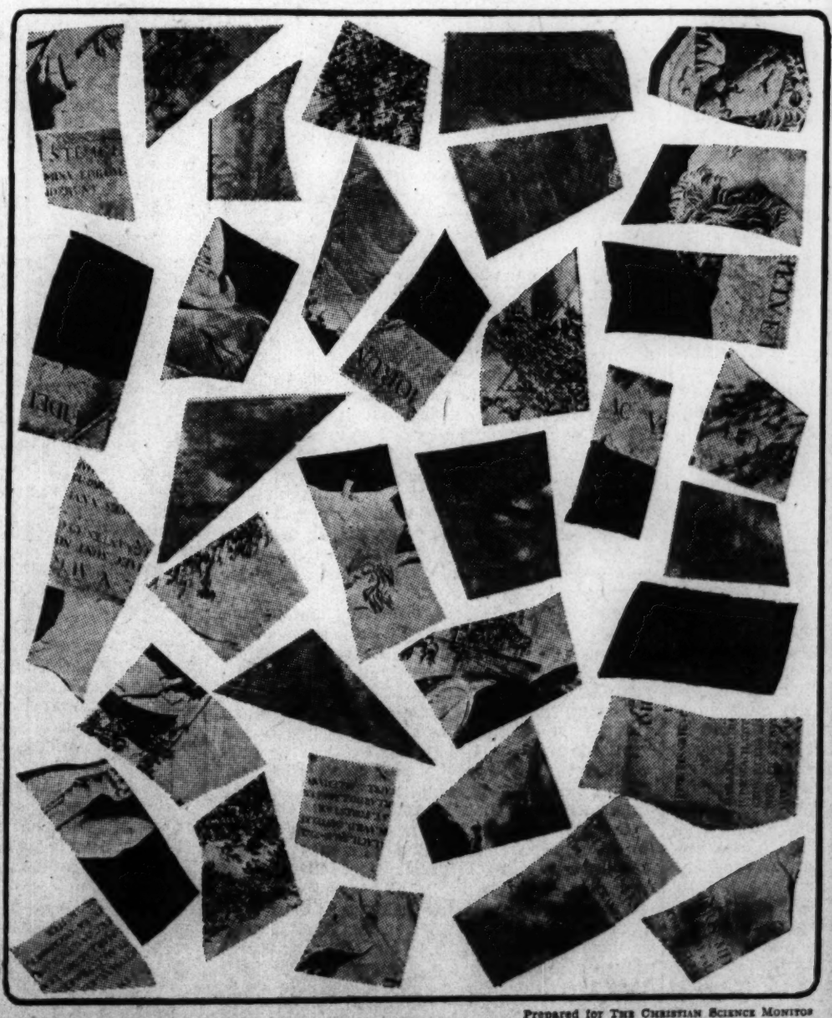
The first woman—
elected to Congress was Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Missoula, Mont. She was a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

A 300-piece jig-saw puzzle—
made of a map of Germany, has helped a Redwood (Calif.) schoolteacher give her pupils a better idea of the geography of the country.

157 to 1—
was the score by which the Chicago White Stockings baseball club defeated Memphis in 1869.

Germans—
comprise more than 50 per cent of the French Foreign Legion.

Guess-O-Jig (No. 19)



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 19."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Denationalizing God

THE man from Mars, that legendary figure who periodically visits earth to view in deep perplexity some phase of the world's folly as presented to him by the author of his invoking, would probably reach the zenith of perplexity in a study of an anthology of patriotic songs.

Given the nationalistic textbooks and histories of any one country, he would no doubt come to the natural conclusion that this one nation was in some way uniquely affiliated with Deity; was endowed with all the virtues of honesty, justice and righteousness; and that all other countries were but the abiding places of out-and-out renegades, or else were backward states sunk in benighted ignorance.

Should he move on to the next nation's literature of patriotism, he would undoubtedly reach the opinion that there was a multitude of deities, or else that the whole race of worldlings was suffering from violent delusions.

In the March issue of the American Scholar, Mr. Henry W. Lawrence, professor of history and political science at Connecticut College, does a good job of holding up to ridicule the bombastic nationalisms of various countries. He bases his mirth as well as thought-provoking arguments on various national anthems, the all-too-numerous types of histories used in public schools, and the primers of patriotism used to imbue the child consciousness with the thought that his country is above all others "God's country." Professor Lawrence's plea is worthy of earnest consideration:

> In all seriousness, however, the "God's country" idea is a major menace to world peace and justice, and there is urgent need, as a preliminary to world disarmament, that God be denationalized. The essentially juvenile, not to say imbecilic, notion that the Creator and Upholder of the Universe plays favorites in our petty nationalistic brawls has long been and still is a powerful aid toward chaos and calamity.

It is important at this point to consider just what is meant by juvenile. Juvenility is in reality the receptive state of the child thought. But, while we have recognized this, some of the methods of dealing with this receptivity have been unique, to say the least. For instance, during the formative years the child thought was filled with a doctrine of jingoism and subversive nationalism. But, when the child reached maturity we then expected him to readily grasp and assimilate the idea of international coöperation that is so necessary in keeping peace and harmony upon earth. Surely such a system deserves all the ridicule heaped upon it.

When it is admitted that an education in unbridled nationalism leads naturally to misunderstanding and strife; that no one country can lay claim to a monopoly of Deity, but that God is the Universal Father, surely it is not too much to expect that such education should be installed in the schools of all the Christian world. More than a mere denationalization of God is needed. The schools must teach a positive doctrine embracing a vision of all men as the children of the One Father. Such an education would be more than a preliminary to world disarmament and the deflation of irrational and provocative patriotisms. It would in itself make all these things as impossible as they would be unthinkable.

The possibilities opened up by a widening of our perception of this fundamental truism appear limitless, even as there is no limitation in the boundaries of a universe created and upheld by the one infinite Maker. Not only to denationalize God but also to free our conception of Him from all biases of creed and formalism—to see God as not only our Father, but as the Father of every one of our fellow beings, regardless of what form that brother's worship may take—in this way, and in this way only, can we attain a practical understanding of universal brotherhood and peace on earth.

Thousands of Helping Hands

IT IS not alone governments and organizations which are battling, in these days, against poverty and unemployment. There is, as well, the individual who is doing his or her bit—and a very considerable bit it is. Women have naturally been most active in this kind of relief. What one woman accomplishes seldom receives wide notice.

Yet the achievement of the individual woman who, today, strives to lighten the burden of another, is great though unproclaimed. And it is widespread. By the coal pits of South Wales; in the heart of the Appalachian Mountains of Kentucky; near a clearing in the Australian bush; on an island off the coast of Newfoundland; on ranch and farm, in village and city, women are to be found engaged in sharing with those less fortunate, and not infrequently in heroic service for those who suffer.

A child is hungry and must be fed; lessons must be given because a school has closed down; garments must be made; entertainment must be provided. The mere realization that there is need invariably is followed by quick response.

"I don't know why you are so good to us folks," a mother of a large family recently said to a visitor. This "neighbor" had ridden forty miles on horseback to bring food and give care to a family which storm and poverty had isolated.

"Oh, you'd do the same for me," was the ready answer that instantly put at ease both giver and receiver. In such action there is no room for self-consciousness; only the sympathetic camaraderie of woman to woman.

There is, of course, unquestioned power in organized systems of relief. Yet the individual, working single-handed, well may be heartened. There is strength in numbers, and of these unheralded and inconspicuous workers there is a vast multitude.

Tickets for Three

IN SPRING the small boy's fancies turn to circuses, giraffes and clowns; his home work palls upon him soon and corrugates his brow with frowns.

One day to town there comes a crew world-famed for billboard decoration; the small boy gazes on their work in mingled awe and admiration. Comical clowns with funniest tricks, giant gymnasts from foreign strand, on lurid posters tell of fame acquired in many a curious land. "My kingdom for a pass," he cries, and all day long one tune he chants, "If I could only have a job at watering the elephants." 'Mid tents with wonders overflowing and sideshows that with marvels teem, swimming in seas of lemonade, his nights are passed in one long dream.

At eve as mother tucks him tight, he snuggles deeply down in bed and begs of her in plaintive tones, "Do tell me, Muv, what father said." Unversed in ways his elders tread, his little heart so free from guile, and prone to find his father stern, he doesn't notice mother's smile. How can a small boy half suspect she knows what every woman knows—that when the circus drops in town you may be sure that father goes?

At last the day of all days dawns, and daybreak sees the small boy run to where the circus train unloads its freight of precious joy and fun. He sees a modern ark unwind as razorbacks strain, strain again, to lower gilded den and cage from cars that make a wonder train. At breakfast he will hardly stay his porridge and his toast to eat. "O, Mum," he yells, "do let me go," and rushes out upon the street, and to the showground quickly hies where friend Skinnay a job has got at toting heavy bleacher seats from baggage wagons to the lot.

"Gimme a job, O Mister, please," the small boy pleads, but all in vain. "Horses are watered, cats all fed; but ask me when we come again." With tear-stained cheek he homeward turns, "O, dreary plight, what rueful day!" And scarce he hears his mother call. But—what is this he hears her say? "Go, wash your face and brush your hair; for father's home with tickets three (they're in the very center, too), tickets for him and you and me."

Sixteen to One

THE agitation for currency inflation, which since March 4 has been seething in Washington, has at last come to the surface, and the Wheeler amendment to the farm bill, which would remonetize silver at 16 to 1, has gone down to defeat in the Senate, though by the narrow margin of ten votes.

Next to the wholesale printing of fiat paper, national bimetallism represents the most extravagant form of currency inflation. It is intended, in brief, to add silver to gold as the backing for the national currency.

This double standard, in the view of thirty-three senators, should be fixed by the enactment of a statute under which the Government would always stand ready to buy silver at one-sixteenth of the fixed price which it now pays for gold. To show what this would mean for silver, it might be stated that the present ratio of the two prices, with silver merely in the category of any other commodity, is 70 to 1.

The reason for the agitation lies in the unparalleled deflation in commodity prices, especially raw materials. This deflation has been especially hard on western primary producers. If all prices had declined equally with the prices farmers and miners receive for their products, their load would have been bearable. Such has not been the case. The result is that in many instances they are obligated to pay out more than they receive. Consequently they demand higher prices for their products, and for the attainment of this object they turn to the project of issuing currency based on silver as well as gold.

Observe that their chief trouble lies in the disparity between particular prices. Bimetallism, however, does not provide the solution here except for a few silver mines. If the western producers had singled out the tariff and other forms of price regulation for goods which, unlike theirs, are not influenced by world prices, they would have been on much sounder ground. As for the currency, it is not particularly gold, or its scarcity, that is at fault. It is the lack of a proper gold policy and the absence of a coördinated banking system. Both must bear much of the blame for deflation that silver men now shower on gold.

Senator Carter Glass, observing the sudden way in which the run on gold induced the Government to bar Federal Reserve windows against redemption, recently stated that the sight caused him to have less respect for gold. It is true that people have expected too much from it. The theory has been consistently advertised that the United States was the only country willing to pay out gold coin on demand. People have simply refused to understand the implications of their currency position.

One of these is that the amount of money in circulation, check and currency money, amounts to about fifteen times the size of the gold into which, legally speaking, it is all redeemable. Governor Lehman of New York lamented public ignorance on this subject when he recently had to bow to the storm and promulgate a banking moratorium. The truth is that the country has been on a gold and credit standard. Many things become clear when this is realized. Part of the trouble is that this credit, being an elusive quantity, has been in steady process of drying up in the last three years. As much as $15,000,000,000 of it has simply been taken away from the community. It has been removed merely by the action of bankers in calling in loans and liquidating investments.

Such a statement does not by any means imply a criticism of bankers' policy. It is an indictment of the banking system. Banks under the present system are always to the fore in leading prosperity into speculation. In a depression they scramble competitively for the dubious honor of leading the retreat. They are always willing to dispense umbrellas when the day is fine, but when the rain comes they recall them and leave the community at the mercy of the elements.

It is inconceivable the country should wish to dispense altogether with credit and go back to a purely metallic basis for its currency. For the United States to put silver in the place of credit as the support of gold would be to court disaster.

Suppose that a decree did fix the ratio at 16 to 1, instead of allowing it, as now, to remain at an unfixed or open market relation. The onus would then be placed upon the Government to maintain the fixed ratio. But the open market price would never stay in that region. Suppose that price was 17 to 1. The owner of an ounce of gold would exchange it for 17 ounces of silver in the market. Then he would be able to pocket one and exchange his 16 ounces at the mint for one ounce of gold.

The country would be subject to these constant aberrations, and the upshot, if Gresham's law has any validity, as it has, would be that the cheaper money would drive out the dearer; in this case out of the country, since other countries would still be on a gold standard.

But the price problem isn't solved by dismissing one attempt at solution. It remains as the foremost challenge to sober statesmanship. Legislative effort in Washington is now focused on this task.

The aim is twofold. In the first place, it is to boost farm prices, which are out of kilter with factory prices. Secondly, it is to reduce those fixed prices, such as debts and taxes, which weigh so heavily on depleted incomes. United action is also promised on an international front to further both ends.

If these efforts fail, the job must be faced of attacking the price problem via the currency. National bimetallism at the preposterous ratio of 16 to 1, however, would only make matters 10,000 times worse.

Varnish?

ANNOUNCEMENT of an exhibition of old Italian violins at Florence in May revives a question often asked, but to which no completely satisfactory answer has yet been given. The violin evolved during the Renaissance and came nearest to perfection in Cremona between 1550 and 1760. Admirable schools of violin making have existed in England, Germany and the Tyrol, but none of these has succeeded in manufacturing instruments as famous for beauty of tone as the violins of the old Italian school.

What is the reason that the violins of Stradivarius are superior to any that are made today?

The dimensions and construction of the best ancient and modern violins are practically identical, so that it is not in these matters that the difference of quality is to be located. Nor is it true, as has sometimes been suggested, that the Italian makers had access to sources of wood supply now closed. That they chose their wood with extreme care is beyond doubt, but it is also probable that their modern successors have a larger range of choice than fell to them. Here again, it would seem, the secret is not to be found.

Many people who have discussed the subject seem to agree that the superiority of the old violins rests in their varnish. It has been argued that the old Italian school had a secret recipe for varnish that has since been lost. But in view of the widespread area from which the best violins emanated, this is in the highest degree unlikely. It is rather the quality of the varnish, the method of its application and the gradual slowness of its drying that are of supreme importance. In these matters the warmth of the southern European climate gave to the old Italian makers an advantage over their northern rivals. It is probably in the varnish that the most important single reason for the superiority of the old violins is to be found.

Here is another feat for Signor Mussolini to accomplish. A ruler who has made Italian trains run on time should not find varnish a very sticky proposition. Modern Italy has succeeded in emulating ancient Rome; why should it not succeed in the sphere of violins in removing the old reproach that no country in the world can today rival its own medieval self?

Editorial Notes

Chivalry moves one of the largest Paris banks to warn its 2000 male employees that in adopting the fad of leaving off the hat they deprive themselves of the means of paying proper tribute to womanhood—even to the wives and daughters of hatters who may no longer be able to keep up their substantial accounts in the bank.

The Chicago World's Fair board named it the Hall of Progress, but the workers unpacking the countless inventors' trinkets to go in as exhibits let nomenclature take its course, and now the "Gadget Gallery" promises to be one of the outstanding centers of the big show.

From the rumblings coming from many states attempting to set up control machinery, it would seem that while only 3.2 per cent of the new beer is alcohol, most of the remaining 96.8 per cent must be politics.

President Roosevelt's comparative freedom until now from adverse criticism in the press may be explained partly by his keeping Washington correspondents busy writing news.

The springtime art of making the willow whistle has not been entirely lost, but the modern boy seems more inclined to do it by fanning the batter.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Problems of an Interdependent World

WASHINGTON

ONE of the most difficult problems with which this Administration has to deal is the exaggerated form of nationalism which finds its most hurtful expression in Mr. Hearst's slogan: "Buy American." Long before the Hearst campaign was started, England reverberated with patriotic cries of "Buy British!" and beyond doubt continental nations, under the urge of patriotic zeal, have appealed to their people to buy only goods of home manufacture.

That, indeed, is the trouble with the whole program—whether it take the form of patriotically abstaining from the purchase of goods of foreign manufacture, or whether the same end be attained by prohibitive tariffs. The foreigner can always retaliate in kind, he can turn upon the originator of protective policies precisely the same weapons.

It is the purpose and the problem of the Administration at Washington to check propaganda of this sort, while encouraging such a measure of purchase of foreign goods as will result in a corresponding purchase of American goods abroad. For it is axiomatic that no nation can sell abroad more than it is willing to buy.

The United States is, furthermore, peculiarly hampered in its effort to build up an export trade by its insistence upon payment of the interallied debts. Every dollar paid by a foreign nation for interest or principal of this indebtedness is a dollar that might have been spent in the purchase of American products. It lessens by just so much the power of the debtor nation to buy, and increases the difficulty encountered in getting international exchange wherewith to make payments in the United States.

None more clearly recognizes these facts than do President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. The series of interviews with foreign statesmen, beginning with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, are mainly intended to establish an accord which may tend to break down the financial and political barriers to trade which are arising all over Europe. It is odd, but gratifying, that the American Government should be taking the lead in this movement, for, more than any other nation, the United States has carried to extremes the policy of protection and that of exaggerated nationalism.

Beyond doubt the President and his Secretary of State recognize the fact that economic education is needed quite as much on Capitol Hill as in Westminster, or at the Qual d'Orsay. But the gesture of calling in the foreigners first may help to impress upon some American statesmen the fact that no nation can live to itself alone, that economic self-sufficiency never has been and never can be fully attained, and that only by a fuller coöperation of the already interdependent nations can the conditions be corrected which have caused idleness where millions are eager to work, widespread hunger in the midst of plenty, and a stagnation of trade where millions would like to buy.

* * *

There appeared from the press of Houghton-Mifflin & Co last week a little book on this very subject which I wish every American could read. Written by Ramsay Muir, long a professor in the Universities of Liverpool and Manchester, it tells its purpose by its title, "The Interdependent World and Its Problems." Into a scant 200 pages Mr. Muir has compressed facts and arguments that have filled volumes, and occupied hours of oratory in the legislative halls of the world.

He does not decry nationalism. On the contrary he sees in it perhaps the strongest force for the social and economic advancement of man the world has ever known. But any force, however beneficent, if misdirected, may become a menace, and the more powerful it is, the greater the peril if it gets out of hand. Nationalism, with its correlative doctrine of the unqualified sovereignty of every state, is in danger of getting out of hand. Out of it sprang the World War, and it is ready to cause another conflict which civilization itself could hardly survive.

Only by international association can such a cataclysm be averted, but the theory of sovereignty prevents such association from being wholly operative. The Paris pact outlaws war—except for self-defense. Who shall judge whether the war be defensive only? The nation which goes to war? At once the Paris pact becomes futile. History can be ransacked in vain for cases of war in which the aggressor did not claim the justification of self-defense. And much the same situation exists regarding the great question of disarmament, now so immediately pending. Every nation demands security, but, as Professor Muir wisely points out, no nation can be so strong as to be absolutely secure, without being so powerful as to be a menace to other states.

In this little volume is a clear diagnosis of the international errors which the Roosevelt Administration is striving to remove. It is easy and worth-while reading for the student of public affairs.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Postal Banking Possibilities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Seemingly, present chaotic and deplorable national financial conditions are causing a ray of light to break through the darkness, as is evidenced by an item in the news, wherein we are informed that "to meet the banking situation, Senator Dill of Washington introduced in the Senate . . . legislation authorizing the Government's postal savings system to carry checking accounts."

Undoubtedly the largest factor in producing the present continued crisis in our economic life is fear. On account of the fear that has gripped those who have the money or the control of it, it has been withdrawn from circulation with the present naturally resulting conditions.

Now, in order to rectify those conditions, we will have to get money back into circulation. The question is—how? The writer believes that the postal banking system, if given the opportunity, is destined to become the greatest single factor to that end.

Under our present law, clients of the postal bank are limited to a maximum of $2500 in deposits, with an interest rate of 2 per cent, and are not permitted to check against their accounts. Even with these restrictions, when the limit of deposits was raised a few years ago from $1700 to $2500 we were told in a news item under date of Nov. 9, 1931, that "the year just passed showed an extraordinary gain in deposits of $200,000,000 over last year, an increase of more than a total of deposits of two years before," which is an evidence that even with the small raise in the limit permitted by law the effect was to bring forth in the midst of depression ample evidence that the money is here and will be produced if a safe channel is provided.

Now, when we realize that the postal savings deposits are in turn deposited with the banks by the Government, and through that medium put into circulation, and a small change like this will bring forth such results, we can appreciate the possibilities in the way of getting money into circulation if all limit to the amount deposited in the postal bank was removed and checking against accounts was permitted. The possibilities involved in such activities by the postal bank are so far-reaching as to seem almost unlimited.

The worse our economic situation gets the more it impresses the writer with the fact that our postal banking system, if permitted to function in the way common sense would seem to dictate, will become the greatest single factor in securing the confidence necessary to our national rehabilitation.

M. E. CARROLL.

Alhambra, Calif.

The People and Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those earnestly longing for peace, with a great craving to see the cessation of rumors of nations prepared to arm and wage war against nations, surely outnumber by hundreds of thousands those planning or preparing for international conflicts. Ask any individual if he or she would advocate war, and the answer would certainly be in the negative. Some perhaps might lamely attempt to argue that war is inevitable, but that small minority should not ever be in a position to send thousands of their brethren to destruction.

The world is hungering for peace, for the stabilization of commerce, financial and international relations. Then let those who remain silent no longer be inarticulate. Those of every nationality who were compelled to take part in the last great war constitute alone a mighty army which can speak from bitter and painful experience. This is—despite those who advocate dictatorships—a democratic age. Let the voice of democracy be heard. Let those—and there are millions of them, in every civilized land—refuse to respond to the subtle suggestions which would keep them silent, and surely the world would, in fact, be made safe for democracy.

There are those in high official positions who are making every possible effort to arrive at a settlement through the reasonable reduction of armaments, and otherwise, whereby the possibility of international conflict may be rendered so remote that with the education of the people it will eventually become impossible. Their aims must be upheld.

Every action is the effect of thought. The greatest benefactress the world has ever known has shown mankind not only what right thinking is, but what it inevitably accomplishes. Then let all those who are clear as to the futility of war, who know that no problem can be satisfactorily solved by those means, no longer hesitate or be afraid. Let them not only give serious thought to the question, but express their thought.

It is a platitude to say that there are those who for some selfish purpose believe that through conflict, turmoil, disaster, sorrow and suffering their aims would be accomplished. Yet the only constructive and effectual thinking is the thinking that discerns and desires good for the individual and so good for the nations. Let those then who earnestly desire peace, who long for the fulfillment of the prophecy that the swords shall be turned into plowshares, not rest until what they think and hope for is no longer inarticulate, but clearly defined and voiced. Their right desires thus expressed will reverberate round the world.

The effect will be far reaching, more effectual than many realize. The arms of the peacemakers will be strengthened, tangible results will be seen, and "Peace on earth, good will toward men," will no longer be a glorious sentiment but a demonstrated reality. Good is irresistible. Right thinking has the power of that irresistible good, and all men and women are privileged to think rightly.

In the hands of the people rests the salvation of the nations.

A. HERVEY BATHURST.

London.

For Cheaper Transportation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article on regulation of transport systems by W. W. Atterbury in the Monitor is of much interest. It seems to the writer that adequate and cheap transportation is the answer to the question of permanent standard of prices.

As a measure of farm relief, there is talk of reduced acreage. For years we have heard of overproduction, but is there any overproduction of food when people are hungry? Isn't the trouble rather one of distribution?

Some time ago a cargo of bananas was dumped in the harbor at Baltimore. The reason given for this wanton waste of food was that there was no market. At that time bananas were selling for 12 cents a pound in the middle West. Thousands of little children had no bananas.

Iowa could use many of Cuba's bananas. Cubans, no doubt, could use more of Iowa's corn-fed hogs and cattle. The high cost of transportation makes the exchange expensive and limits the easy flow of commerce.

In a recent press article, the Hon. Claude R. Porter of the Interstate Commerce Commission advocated putting all transportation—air, rail, and water—under one head. The writer of this article would go even further and have the Government make the head of all transportation a member of the Cabinet as Secretary of Transportation. The eyes of the people focus more easily on a Cabinet member than on the chairman of a board.

Cheaper, much cheaper transportation, to the writer's mind, is one of the best forms of farm relief. All railroad men back at work means more buying power and less unemployment relief. Railroad beds cost money and taxes whether used or not. Why not make these road beds twenty-four hours of the day carry capacity loads at a minimum cost? Idle road beds, idle rolling stock, idle money make idle men and high taxes for unemployment relief.

MARY G. IKENBERRY.

Adel, Iowa.

Buffalo in Peace River Country

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am an admirer of the quality of journalism that appears in The Christian Science Monitor, and I have appreciated that you have been particularly careful to check facts and to take a sane and broad view in relation to questions; but I have a little criticism to make of the editorial writer responsible for the editorial "Country Slums" in your issue of February 18.

In this appear the words, "A few years ago the Canadian Government went to considerable expense to move a large herd of buffalo several hundred miles from Wainwright into the less settled Peace River Valley country. Within a few months the buffalo were all back at Wainwright." This is good with the exception of the last sentence, which is absolutely wrong.

The Peace River country is a very delightful country into which settlement is going apace. In fact, it is interesting to note that the climate is so favorable to the living of the buffalo that when the great herds of buffalo roamed over the lower plains and were exterminated by the white man, the buffalo which lived 750 miles north in the Peace River country did not need to migrate because the climate and food were so favorable to living, because of which they were really saved from extinction.

It was into this herd that the overplus from the Wainwright National Park were transferred by the Canadian Government, as you mention, but, quite contrary to what you say, these buffalo have not returned to the Wainwright National Park nor have they shown any inclination whatsoever so to do. They are thriving on their new feeding land and are increasing in numbers to such an extent that the buffalo herds from the reservation and the domesticated animals of the settlements reaching up above the reservation are clashing, and in this way are making a problem for legislation or action to control the growth of these wild aborigines.

W. G. CARPENTER.

Calgary, Alberta.